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VOLUME NINE JANUARY, 1914 NUMBER ONE

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of _____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of _____ Dollars.

(A. B.) _____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

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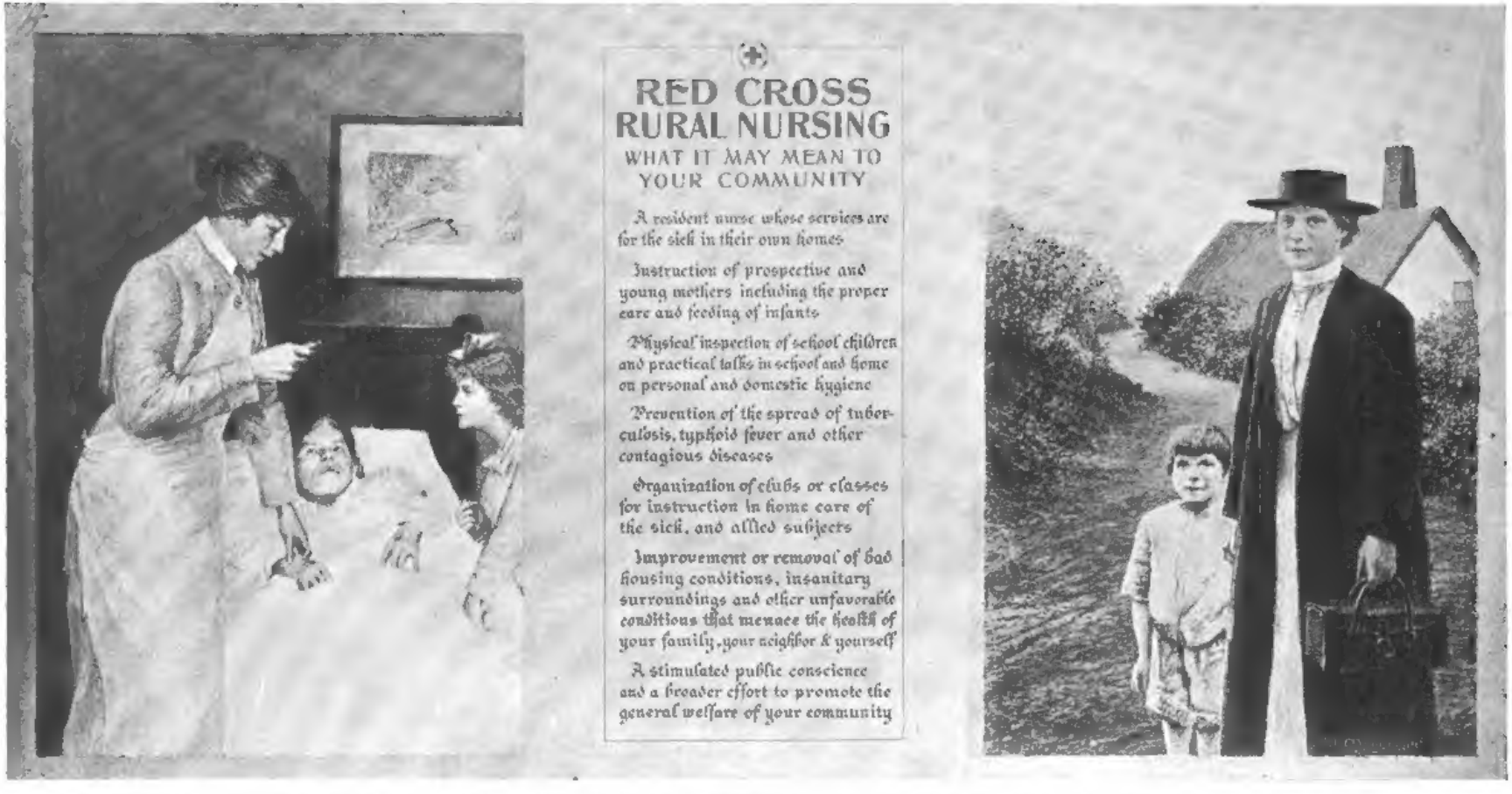
RED CROSS
RURAL NURSING
WHAT IT MAY MEAN TO
YOUR COMMUNITY
A resident nurse whose services are for the sick in their own homes
Instruction of prospective and young mothers including the proper care and feeding of infants
Physical inspection of school children and practical talks in school and home on personal and domestic hygiene
Prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases
Organization of clubs or classes for instruction in home care of the sick, and allied subjects
Improvement or removal of bad housing conditions, insanitary surroundings and other unfavorable conditions that menace the health of your family, your neighbor & yourself
A stimulated public conscience and a broader effort to promote the general welfare of your community

THE ORIGINAL OF THIS PICTURE, A PASTEL DRAWING, WAS EXHIBITED AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS, HELD IN KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, LAST FALL. A COPY WAS LATER SENT AS A PART OF AN AMERICAN RED CROSS EXHIBIT FORWARDED TO SCOTLAND AT THE REQUEST OF LADY ABERDEEN.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME NINE JANUARY, 1914 NUMBER ONE

OPINION AND COMMENT

The President's Opinion

"IN COMMON with all Americans who have been observant of the American Red Cross, I am one of the very great admirers, not only of the work done, but of the people who have done it and the way in which it has been done. I esteem it an honor to be connected with the Society. During the months of the spring of the year, as you know, I had occasion to observe at somewhat short range the work of the Society in dealing with most distressed conditions in the regions of the country which were visited by floods. Through the Secretary of War, who was in close co-operation with the officers of the Red Cross, I know how admirably they not only responded to the call, but with how practiced a hand they responded—how clearly the Society understood its duty and what admirable instrumentalities it had through which to act. I, therefore, feel that already I have had an experience in dealing with the Red Cross which I hope will not be repeated, but which, nevertheless, has given me an opportunity to speak my admiration from direct contact."

—*Remarks of President Wilson at the Annual Meeting of the Red Cross, December, 10, 1913.*

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SPLENDID RED CROSS BUILDING ASSURED

Friends of the American Red Cross everywhere will rejoice over the complete success which has rewarded the effort to secure a building fund adequate to provide a splendid permanent home for the organization. The earlier steps toward this end may be briefly reviewed at this time.

Mr. James A. Scrymser, of New York, first conceived the idea of erecting in Washington a memorial to the loyal women of the Civil War, which should serve also as a national headquarters for the Red Cross. He enlisted the interest of the New York Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion, which put its purpose into concrete form by offering to contribute $300,000 toward the proposed memorial on condition that Congress would appropriate a like amount. A bill to meet this condition by appropriating $400,000 was introduced in 1912 and passed by the Senate, but was not passed by the House. Considerable opposition to the project was expressed because the memorial was to honor only the *loyal* women, thus discriminating against the women of the South, whose sacrifices were no less than those of their Northern sisters.

At the special session of Congress in the Spring of 1913 another bill was introduced into Congress to appropriate $400,000 toward the erection of a memorial to the women of the Civil War, without regard to their sympathies or allegiance. This bill provided that before the appropriation should become available the American Red Cross should provide an additional amount of not less than $300,000, in order that the memorial might cost at least $700,000. As in the first bill, this measure also provided that the memorial should be the property of the United States, but should become the perpetual headquarters of the Red Cross, and all expenses for upkeep should be borne by the Red Cross. This bill passed both houses of Congress with scarcely any opposition and became a law in the latter part of August.

Immediately the Red Cross set actively about securing the $300,000 required to fulfill the conditions necessary to obtain the Congressional appropriation, and at its annual meeting, held in Washington on December 10th, experienced the very great pleasure of publicly announcing the completion of the fund—and more.

The donors to whose generous interest this splendid success is due, and their donations, are:

Mr. James A. Scrymser, $100,000.00.

Mrs. Russell Sage, $150,000.00.

Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, $50,000.00.

The Rockefeller Foundation, $100,000.00.

Thus the sum of $800,000.00 is available for the memorial.

A commission which is to have charge of the acquirement of a site for the new building, the selection of plans and the erection of the building, was designated by the appropriation bill. This commission consists of President Woodrow Wilson, Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, and Representative James L. Slayden, of Texas. The commission held its first meeting on December 13th, and organized by electing Secretary Garrison chairman. It has made a vigorous beginning of its duties, and it is hoped that before many months ground will be broken for a magnificent building of which all Americans may well be proud.

GIFTS TO THE RED CROSS

Under another heading in this department something is said of the inspiring generosity of those friends who have made possible the acquirement of a splendid home for the Red Cross. But the story of beneficence revealed by President Wilson at the annual meeting in December is not complete when the donors to the

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building fund are named. Other friends, too, have shown their confidence in the Red Cross by notable gifts. Here are the names of two of them:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.
Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. Schiff has given $100,000.00 as an endowment, of which the income is to be applied to the support of the administration of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service.

Mrs. Reid will give $2,500.00 annually for the same purpose, and has also accepted the chairmanship of the committee on this Service.

HELPS TO SOLVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RED CROSS

The great area of our country and the constant demands in many places, and often at the same time, for the services of the National Director prompted one of the warmest and most generous of Red Cross sympathizers, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, to offer an annual contribution of $5,000.00 towards meeting the expenses of necessary assistants for the National Director of the Red Cross. During the war with Spain Mr. Dodge was one of the most active members of the New York Red Cross for the relief of the sick and wounded. He not only made generous contributions for this purpose, but he gave his own time and devoted personal services day after day during the long hot summer months to this work of mercy. Since the reorganization of the American Red Cross in 1905 Mr. Dodge has maintained his interest in the Society, acted as a member of several of its boards and committees, and contributed generously to its funds. In appreciation of all this service has meant to the Society, a special resolution, expressing the gratitude of the American Red Cross to Mr. Dodge, was passed at its last annual meeting.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HIS ABSENCE

During his term as President of the United States, Mr. Taft was also President of the American Red Cross, and always attended its annual meetings. As Mr. Roosevelt, when President, had been made an Honorary Member of the American Red Cross at the first annual meeting, after Mr. Taft assumed this office the motion was made and seconded to elect him also an Honorary Member. Against this he promptly and energetically protested, declaring that he desired to remain an active member of the organization, and that he objected earnestly to being laid on the shelf of honorary membership. In accord with his desire, the motion was withdrawn. At the annual meeting in 1913 Mr. Taft, who, though no longer President of the Red Cross, is a member of its Board of Incorporators, was unable to be present because of lecture engagements. Advantage was taken of his absence to elect him an Honorary Member, not by any means to place him on the shelf of inactivity, but in recognition of the invaluable and never-failing assistance he rendered the Society, in spite of the almost overwhelming duties connected with the office of Chief Magistrate.

The only other Honorary Members of the American Red Cross are the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Russell Sage.

THE WASHINGTON POST

This is a somewhat tardy recognition of the timely action of the Washington Post when the great flood of last March was at its height in the Ohio Valley. Regular train service was demoralized, and officers and nurses of the Red Cross in Washington were wondering how they could reach the scene of the disaster. At this critical moment the Post offered to provide a special train for the purpose, and in a few hours officers and nurses, with three carloads of relief supplies, were en route. In order to reach its destination, the train was compelled to make an extensive detour, which took it as far south as Knoxville, Tenn. It had to go around rivers which it could not cross. But

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in the face of all difficulties it landed its passengers safely in Cincinnati in time for them to be numbered among the pioneers in the work of relief. The prompt and generous enterprise of this great newspaper has a place all its own in the annals of the Red Cross.

RED CROSS NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXHIBITION, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

In September of last year, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen wrote to the American Red Cross that she had undertaken to arrange a little Red Cross and National Health Service Exhibition at Aberdeen, with the hope of arousing the interest of the Scottish Red Cross Society in the activities of the Red Cross in other countries, and asked if the American Red Cross could send some useful exhibits which would have an influence in the direction desired. The American Red Cross was glad of the opportunity to render even this small service and forwarded a small and hastily prepared exhibit which has been gracefully acknowledged by Her Excellency the Countess, in part as follows: "I write to convey my most grateful acknowledgments, and those of the Red Cross Committee of Aberdeenshire, for the great kindness you showed in sending us such a very representative exhibit at such short notice. It attracted great attention and the slides were much admired. I really believe this will give a most real impetus to the movement in favor of enlarging the scope of the British Red Cross Society."

REDUCTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

(From the Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Health, New Hampshire.)

Only a few persons who have studied the mortality statistics of the state probably realize the great reduction that has been made in the number of deaths in New Hampshire from tuberculosis during the past quarter of a century. We, therefore, give some facts that cannot fail to be of public interest.

From the first date to the last, there was a progressive diminution in the number of deaths from this disease. In 1884, there were 868 deaths returned; in 1885, 857 deaths; in 1886, 809 deaths, and so on, progressively, down to 433 deaths in 1911—the lowest fiures yet returned in a single year.

The mortality from tuberculosis to each living 10,000 of the population has been reduced from 24.10 to 10.01. The causes of this reduction must be conceded to be largely educational. The first concerted effort to enlighten the public as to the nature of tuberculosis was begun by the State Board of Health immediately after its organization in 1881, in the publication of circulars and bulletins. From that date to the present time, these have been extensively circulated by the board. In addition, there have been public lectures under the auspices of the State Board of Health and various voluntary organizations. In the great educational work must be mentioned the New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the New Hampshire Branch of the Red Cross, the New Hampshire State Grange, various charitable organizations, and individuals personally interested in the work.

In a careful examination of the statistics of the disease, the evidence must be conclusive, that the reduction in mortality has been secured almost wholly through instructions in various directions from the sources mentioned. In the more recent years should be included the cures, arrested cases, and direct instruction at sanatoria.

So far as the action of the State of New Hampshire is concerned, it may be noted that the first legislative action applying in any sense to the consideration of tuberculosis was the enactment which created the State Laboratory of Hygiene, and provid-

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ing for the bacteriological examination of sputum from suspected cases, for diagnostic purposes, and for the detection of possible meat infection.

In 1903, a law was enacted prohibiting spitting on sidewalks and other public places.

In 1905, the New Hampshire State Sanatorium, for the treatment of tuberculosis cases, was created; also, an act was passed requiring that every death from pulmonary consumption, and every removal of a tuberculosis patient, should be reported to the local board of health—in order that the premises may be disinfected.

THE RED CROSS MEMORIAL—NEWSPAPER COMMENT

New York Tribune, Dec. 12.

In a double sense it is welcome news to the nation that private munificence has so complemented public appropriation as to provide for the immediate erection at Washington of a splendid and commodious building which shall be at once a memorial to the women heroes of the Civil War and a working headquarters for the American Red Cross. It would be difficult to name two causes which more strongly appeal at once to sentiment and to practical humanity.

The story of woman's devotion and heroism and practical service in the Civil War can never be overtold. It does not matter whether it was an original inspiration or was incited by the example of Florence Nightingale. The fact is that the mission of womanhood in those four years, at home, in the hospital, in the camp and on the very field of battle, was beautiful and beneficent beyond all exaggeration. It amply deserves a memorial second to no other of all that stirring epoch.

It is fitting, too, that such a memorial should take the practical form of an institution for the promotion of a work which is largely a continuation and an expansion of that same service. Wherever humanity suffers there Red Cross is active.

The reorganization of Red Cross on a truly national basis a few years ago made possible the fine achievement which has just been recorded. The announcement of Wednesday was a noble culmination of years of generous endeavor and tactful zeal for a cause which honors the nation and the race.

Portland (Me.) Argus, Dec. 16.

The Red Cross Society is assured of a local habitation in Washington by the completion of the subscription fund of $300,000 necessary to make available the $400,000 appropriated by Congress for a permanent Red Cross building in that city. The confidence thus expressed in the Red Cross by the donors to this fund will encourage and stimulate those who have the detailed work of the organization in hand, and have accomplished so much in the public service.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Times, Dec. 14.

At this time, when the sale of Red Cross stamps in every city is both a reminder of the multifold and beneficial activities of the Red Cross organization and a practical means to further a great cause of benevolence, there is especial appositeness in the tidings that the American Red Cross is soon to be the possessor of a building in the city of Washington which shall serve as a working headquarters of the society and a memorial to heroines of the Civil War.

The work of erecting the building is to be begun immediately. Public munificence and private liberality have united in assisting the enterprise.

Never will money be more worthily expended than that which shall contribute to the end in view.

The national Red Cross edifice will be a noble structure, architecturally beautiful and amply commodious for the purposes for which it is designed.

But of far more importance than

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the adornment it will be to Washington is its practical significance in centralizing the work of the Red Cross—in giving it a home which shall make the dignity of its environment commensurate with the excellence of its purposes; a headquarters which shall focalize public attention on the Red Cross at all times, but especially in those of extreme urgency, when cyclones, floods, epidemics, fires, marine and land disasters of exceptional magnitude, shall make co-operation of the nation with the Red Cross a matter of paramount necessity.

Boston (Mass.) Post, Dec. 14.

It is practically assured that the project of a memorial building in Washington in honor of the women of the Civil War will be brought to satisfactory completion. The appropriation by Congress of $400,000 was conditional upon the contribution of $300,000 outside. This amount has been raised, and nothing should stand in the way of a speedy erection of the building.

The headquarters of the Red Cross are to be located there. It is a highly appropriate association of historic devotion and immediate philanthropy. This home for the Red Cross will give to that admirable organization a more distinct and definite entity. Undoubtedly it will serve to inspire yet more generous support for an institution which holds a unique place in our social system.

Jersey City (N. J.) Journal, Dec. 14.

President Wilson on Wednesday announced the completion of the $300,000 subscription to make the $400,000 Government donation available for the construction of a memorial building in honor of the women of the Civil War.

This building will be the national headquarters of the Red Cross. Even though war may be abolished, the work of the Red Cross will never cease, because its aid is needed and given in every disaster involving human suffering.

Bangor (Me.) Commercial, Dec. 15

Washington will in the future be the headquarters of the Red Cross Society, the gratifying announcement having been made that the subscription fund of $300,000 that is necessary to make available the $400,000 appropriated, conditionally, by Congress for a permanent Red Cross building at the National Capital has been secured. The work will be at once begun and rapidly pushed to completion. The fund is guaranteed by Mrs. Russell Sage, The Rockefeller Foundation, Mrs. E H. Harriman and James A. Scrymser, while special endowment funds have been subscribed by other persons of wealth. The magnificent work of the Red Cross has resulted in the confidence of the public being given to the organization, as is shown every time that public assistance is asked.

Washington (D. C.) Star, Dec. 13.

In the designing and placing of the new Red Cross building, funds for which are now assured by a meeting of the Congressional conditions of appropriation, consideration should, and probably will, be had for its virtually official character. It should fit into the general scheme of public buildings and it should harmonize with them in external appearance. The latter point is assured by the stipulation that plans must be approved by the Fine Arts Commission, and it is not to be doubted that the officials designated to supervise the construction will approve only such a site as will insure harmony of emplacement.

An interesting point is raised in connection with the site—that it should be sufficiently large to admit of extensions in case of great emergency, such as a war. While it is, of course, to be hoped that no such emergency will arise, nevertheless the contingency should be kept in mind. If this country should become engaged in a struggle with another, the Red Cross would be one of the most efficient agencies of useful

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work. It would probably be the national nursing organization, of course in conjunction with the medical departments of the army and the navy. This would entail the development of the headquarters, and additional space would be required.

But it is a mistake to suppose that the Red Cross depends as an organization for its chief activities upon a disaster, an epidemic or a war. It is working all the time, constructively, preventively, giving the American people an incalculable benefit in the form of instruction and training. The administrative work connected with this educational propaganda is large and grows steadily as the funds of the organization are enlarged and its usefulness is correspondingly increased. If the present movement for the endowment of the Red Cross to assure it of a stable maintenance fund succeeds, it will go into the new home equipped to carry on an invaluable health-promoting service, efficiently co-operating with the exclusive governmental agencies and with the various State and municipal official safeguards.

RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

MISS FANNIE F. CLEMENT
SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, long identified with various nursing interests in this country and abroad, is the present Chairman of the Committee on Town and Country Nursing. At a recent meeting of this committee it was agreed to include as members representatives of three national organizations of nurses, namely, the American Nurses' Association, the National League for Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

The committee, as now constituted, is as follows:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chairman.

Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman National Committee on American Red Cross Nursing Service, Vice Chairman.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman American Red Cross National Relief Board.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement, New York.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Member National Relief Board, American Red Cross.

Miss Annie W. Goodrich, Inspector of Training Schools, New York State.

Mr. John M. Glenn, Director Russell Sage Foundation.

Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Administrative Secretary the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission.

Dr. Winford Smith, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, United States Public Health Service.

Miss Mathold Krueger, Representing the American Nurses' Association.

Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, Representing the National League for Nursing Education.

Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, Representing the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

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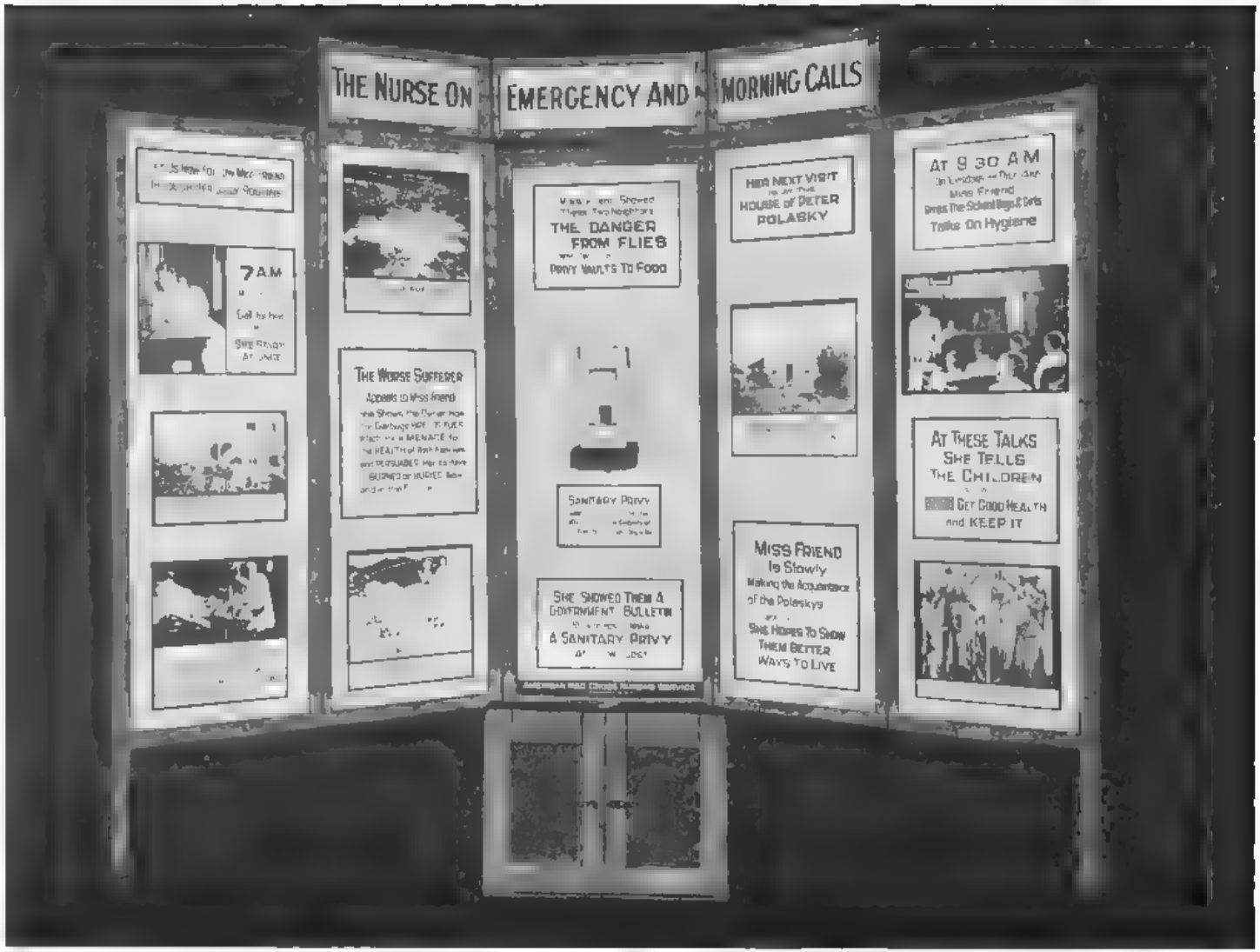

SECTION I OF EXHIBIT OF THE RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

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Miss Edna L. Foley, Superintendent of Visiting Nurses of Chicago.

Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, Director of Rural Organization Service, Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Mrs. Willard Straight.

INSTRUCTION

In order that the equipment necessary for the visiting nurse in rural districts and small towns of the country may be more advantageously studied and facilities for such preparation may become more adequate and more generally available to nurses in various sections of the United States who may wish to qualify for this work, a sub-committee on education has just been appointed by the Committee on Town and Country Nursing. Too much cannot be said in behalf of the institution of such courses of instruction as will equip nurses to meet the broad demands of public health nursing. A wonderful opportunity is theirs, and the extent to which they may fill the important place now open to them will depend largely upon the degree to which they are prepared for the work. With several organizations at present interested in education for public health nursing, it is to be hoped that more opportunities for this may soon develop, and that the nurses who wish to enter this field will realize the necessity of a thorough preparation to meet the varied needs of the smaller communities and will make every effort to obtain the best instruction available.

MR. SCHIFF'S REMARKS

At the recent annual meeting of the Red Cross, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, in a brief address, referred to the time to come when a world peace would prevail and the services of Red Cross nurses in time of war would no longer be necessary. He spoke of the time when advancement through scientific investigations and the inventions of more methods to promote safety and prevent recurrence of disaster would lessen the consequent need for nursing as a measure of emergency relief. In the process of a nation's growth new needs constantly evolve, and one which is fast developing concerns good health, and to meet which the visiting nurse is destined to play a most important role. Whereas, the call for war and emergency relief in course of time may grow less, the Red Cross nurse now enrolled for a continuous work in time of peace finds a rapidly increasing demand for her services as a visiting nurse. Care for the sick and suffering in the scattered and neglected areas of this country will help to bring about measures that, adding to the welfare of the individual, may increase the glory of the nation. Mr. Schiff spoke of what a wonderful thing it would be if the visiting nurse could be found in every community, even the most isolated within our boundaries, and said that he looked expectantly to the time when this would be a reality.

The organization of the Town and Country Nursing Service of the Red Cross was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Schiff. What could bear stronger testimony to his belief in a national need for that which such a Service is destined to accomplish? Certainly there are few communities, whether mining or agricultural, or engaged in other industrial pursuits, or simply residential, where there is not some work to be done by the visiting nurse. Each locality presents its own problems, which often call for a nurse equipped with special training or experience. Location, climate, nationality, occupation, heredity, habits and customs and numerous influences due to natural or other causes enter in to create varying health situations, some of which, peculiar to certain sections, may vary diversely from those to be found even in contiguous country. It would be difficult to select any one section of the country and say here the visiting nurse is needed above all other places. After listening to a recital of the health situation in the Southern mountains and the conse-

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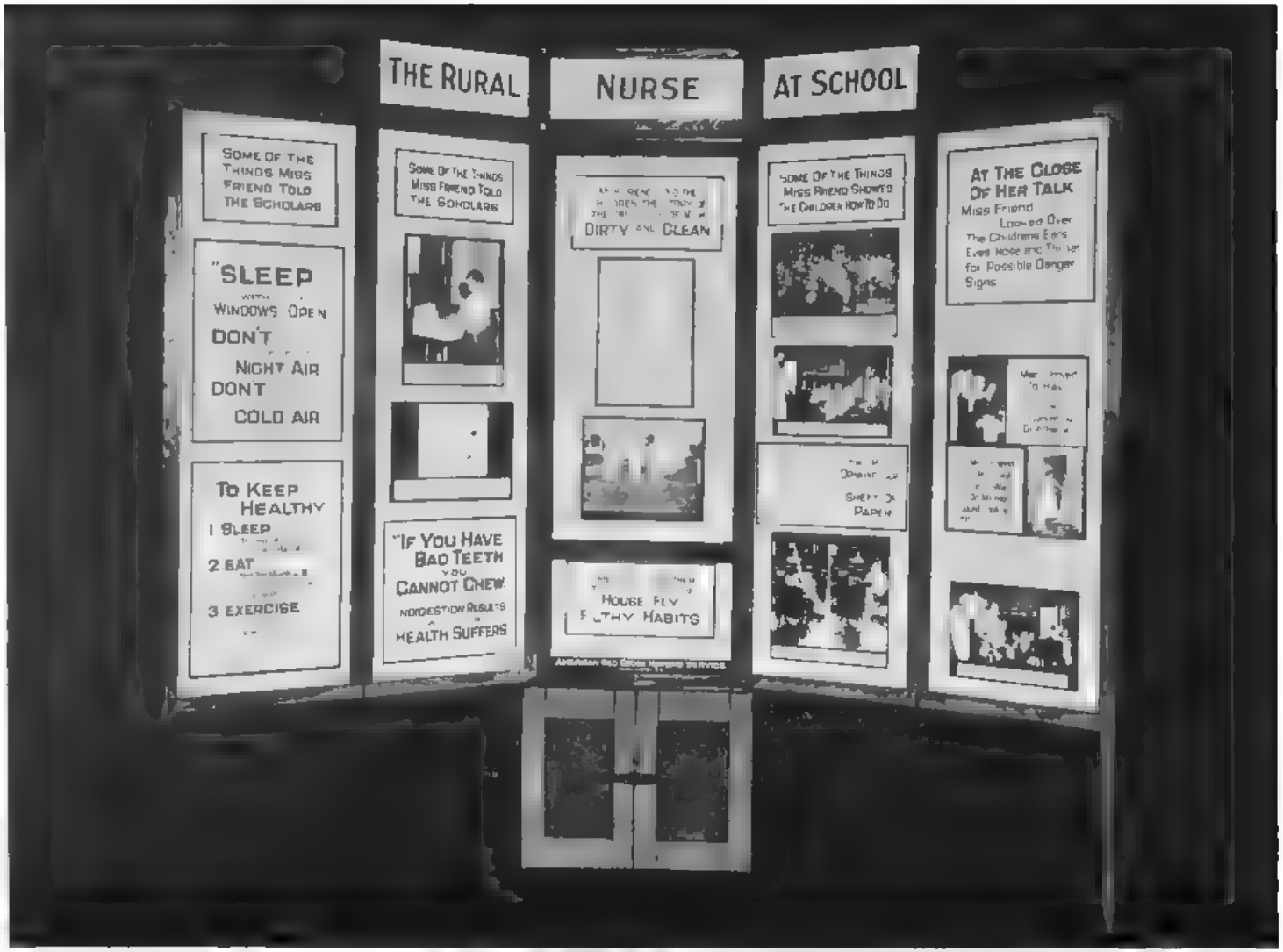

SECTION II OF EXHIBIT OF THE RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

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quent need of the mountaineer for public health nursing, and all that this may mean, a New England woman, attending a conference of one of the national organizations of nurses a few months ago, seemed to object to so much emphasis being attached to the needs of the South, as she declared she could prove there were equally bad, if not worse, conditions existing in her own native State, and this, too, within easy access to much that tends to enlighten and improve.

What hope for the future rests in the fact that in so many communities there are those who have discovered they have neighbors whose manner of living and the condition of whose health and surroundings are a menace to the welfare of the neighborhood and of the State, and that these conditions can and shall be improved! And, too, those afflicted with the ignorance and disease which cause such great impoverishments and danger are gradually becoming allies in a defensive fight, as well they must before permanent good may result.

AIDED BY CHRISTMAS SEAL

The past year it has not been possible for the Red Cross to expend much effort in aiding the more helpless communities toward securing a visiting nurse. It has been the policy of the Red Cross not to relieve nursing organizations of any local responsibility, financial or otherwise, in carrying on local work. If a fund could be established for the purpose of stimulating interest by demonstrating the need and usefulness of visiting nursing in the smaller communities by putting a nurse to work for a limited time, a realization of its health needs might be brought home to a community in a practical way, and financial responsibility might be assumed, independent of outside help after such a demonstration.

In utilizing the funds from the sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals, the stipulation is made that the money thus collected should be used for tuberculosis work. The so-called tuberculosis nurse in a small community, where perhaps she is the only health missioner, cannot possibly do efficient work if she limits her aid to this class of suffering only. All work which tends to improve living and general health conditions may, in a broad sense, be "tuberculosis work." In accordance with this general interpretation, many institutions and societies have come to depend upon the sale of the Christmas Seals for a good share of their income for a visiting nurse, with the understanding that tubercular patients come within her care.

In view of the growing importance of visiting nursing in a community's tuberculous health program, the extent to which the sale of the seal has been turned to the account of nursing funds this year has probably exceeded that of any other. A number of the Red Cross visiting nurses were appointed agents, in some cases for the county, in others locally. One of these nurses, in a community of a little over 4,000 inhabitants, sold over 5,000 in two days. She took 3,000 to the schools to be distributed among the children, who, she writes, were all looking for money from home in order to buy the seals. The teachers had the pupils draw the Red Cross and also write an essay on the seals. One thousand were placed with the news agency, and the remaining thousand at the different stores, offices, and at the bank. When visiting her patients, in every instance the nurse sold some of the seals. The sale of the seal as a means for raising a fund for visiting nursing may well be adopted by any organization that may be considering this activity, as well as by those who already have a nurse employed. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Ohio, as well as of a number of other States, has made quite a point of relating the sale of seals to the employment of visiting nurses, and with most encouraging results.

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SECTION III OF EXHIBIT OF THE RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

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USE OF EXHIBIT

Until such time as the Red Cross may be in a position to send a nurse to a community where she may demonstrate what visiting nursing means, other methods of creating local interest in this work will be employed. The exhibit recently prepared for the Town and Country Nursing Service will be used for such a purpose. This made its first appearance at the International Dry-Farming Congress in Tulsa, Oklahoma, last October, and will be on exhibition at various large conventions and in small communities agitating the question of a visiting nurse. The exhibit, consisting of six large cabinets, portrays in a simple way, by photographs and charts, the work of a rural nurse on her round of daily visits. Miss Friend, Red Cross visiting nurse, of Littletown, starts her day at 7 a. m. with an emergency call to Mr. Walters, who, on his way to water the stock, slipped, and broke his shin bone. After a talk on hygiene at the school, Miss Friend holds a toothbrush drill. She visits old Mrs. Hornby for a friendly call, who also has met with an accident. During her office hours Johnny Jones, having cut his foot on a piece of glass, is sent in by the doctor to have the cut dressed. At the baby clinic in the afternoon she demonstrates the proper way of bathing a very young baby, and discusses with the mothers proper clothing and food and general care for their infants. She meets her "boys' brigade" after school, and starts them at work clearing up the road. Her class for girls in Home Care of the Sick completes her day's work.

To be sure, this was a busy day, but, like most of the days of a rural nurse, she found much work to be done. Through the American Red Cross, Littletown had secured both competent help for the sick and a source of advice in general community welfare. Miss Friend had proved herself able and willing to do what she could, with the aid of her coworkers, to make life in Littletown more worth living.

REPORT ON RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

MRS. WHITELAW REID

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE

AT the end of its first year, we find the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service already promising development into a large organization, which, in due course of time, will interpret to a considerable degree that spirit of helpfulness in remote and small communities that was in the hearts of those by whom the idea of its organization was originally conceived. The Red Cross visiting nurse may be found in Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, seventeen nurses altogether, the first one having received her appointment last July to an Ohio village.

The size of the communities where these nurses are at work varies from a few hundred scattered families to a population of 25,000, varying as diversely in environment, in customs and in conditions of living. The request for affiliation with the Red

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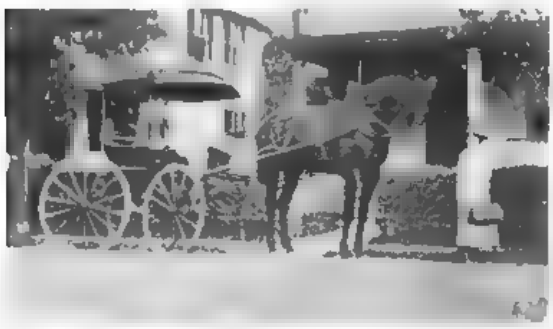
Cross has come from several small cities, which, though not being strictly "rural," wished to be included within the scope of the Service. In order that such communities might be consistently included, the name was recently changed to "Town and Country Nursing Service," those receiving appointment to it to be known as Red Cross visiting nurses. By this change the original purpose of the Rural Nursing Service remains unmodified, yet at the same time its scope is broadened, and it may now include affiliations with nursing organizations in cities that are doing country or rural nursing.

Organizations applying for affiliation are asked to sign an agreement which includes certain conditions of affiliation, only such, however, as are deemed necessary to safeguard the best interests of an affiliated organization, the nurse, and the community at large.

Two of the Red Cross visiting nurses are employed by visiting nurse committees, six by nursing associations, two by Red Cross chapters, two by public health leagues, one of which is a county organization; one nurse is employed by a civic club, one by a league for friendly service, and one by an anti-tuberculosis league. One nurse is employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for supervisory work in New York State. Through the generosity of a member of the Committee on Town and Country Nursing, a nurse has been appointed to organize a nursing association in the Kentucky mountains, where it is anticipated, after a short period, the financial responsibility of the work will be assumed by the local community. This is one of the sections of our country where health conditions are so strongly indicative of all that public health nursing includes, and so often is it true that communities like this one, that need such institutions most, are the least able to meet the expense necessarily involved.



CO-WORKERS: THE COUNTRY DOCTOR AND THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE

SHOWING A MOTHER, IN HER OWN HOME, HOW TO PREPARE THE BABY'S MILK ACCORDING TO THE DOCTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS

DEMONSTRATING THE PROPER WAY TO BATHE A VERY YOUNG BABY

HOME FROM SCHOOL WITH A SUSPICIOUS SORE THROAT

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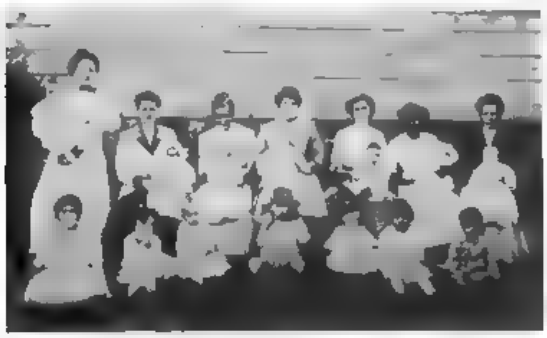
Appeals for financial assistance have been received from a considerable number of struggling nursing organizations. How to raise the necessary funds is the chief concern



ASSEMBLED FOR A "BABY CONFERENCE"

of many individuals and societies, who, realizing the need and usefulness of visiting nursing, employ all manner of means to this end. Visiting nursing is rapidly coming to form a part of educational systems, both county and State, as well as being an activity of boards of health, even in small communities. In some instances, where the nursing is carried on by a private society, the latter received an appropriation from county funds, and there seems to be no reason why such government boards should not, by mutual acceptance of certain stipulations, employ Red Cross visiting nurses. It is expected also that State organizations will eventually co-operate with the Red Cross in this work.

There remains much, however, yet to be accomplished by private organizations, and numerous small communities have awakened to their general living conditions and health needs. When writing to the Red Cross, special mention is generally made of a particular reason why a nurse is needed. Sometimes it is the high infant mortality rate, sickness and epidemics among school children, the need of home instruction in clean and right living, insanitary conditions of the town, and, in fact, there seems to be hardly one interest concerning private or public welfare that is not at least touched by the activity of the visiting nurse. She, as often none other in the community, represents no special business interest, race or denomination. Her services are for all alike. Thus the organization has behind it the common interest of the entire community.

A colored nurse who has recently left New York City, where she worked for many years among the poorer people, and is now living in a South Carolina community, in describing their need for rural nursing, writes: "I don't believe I ever saw so many neglected women and children anywhere as I find here among my people. They simply do not know how to live. This is a county seat of 1,600 inhabitants, mostly all colored. It is a great farming section, cotton being the chief industry, and, of course, most of the families are working in the fields all week. The children are left half fed and half clothed. Those that should be in the schools are in the fields, and will not start to school until January 1st and stop March 1st to begin planting. There is no hospital here for the sick, the nearest being twenty-three miles away, and they will not take colored patients under $10.00 per week. The homes are mostly one or two-room cabins, with little or no comforts. I went out about five miles with the doctor last week to see a case. We found a mother with a baby two weeks old lying on a bed of straw in one corner

OFF TO THE CITY TO CONSULT A SPECIALIST

of the room, with no fire or food in the house. It was the saddest thing I have ever seen. We made her as comfortable as possible."

The nursing associations in several

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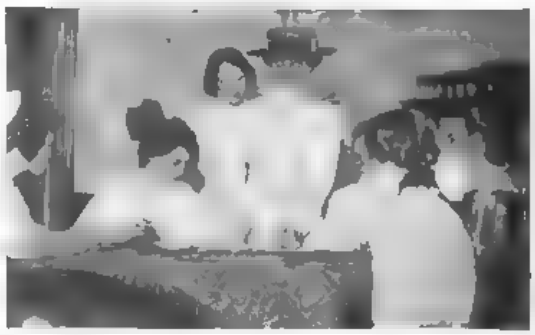
communities are anticipating the time when they may start other social activities after visiting nursing is well established, thus developing the idea of a community center. Two

A SECTION OF THE BOYS' CLEANING BRIGADE AT WORK

affiliated organizations already have suggested building a home for their nurses which would include a room for dispensary work and emergency cases, rooms for classes of the young people in home care of the sick and baby clinics, and which would equip the organization to take some of the student nurses who are preparing for Red Cross visiting nursing for their month of rural experience.

The dearth of adequate courses in public health nursing throughout the United States is one of vital concern to the Town and Country Nursing Service. If rural nursing calls for not only the best women, but the best equipped nurses, as all will agree it does, the grade of training our selected group will receive is of supreme importance. Whatever place the Town and Country Nursing Service may fill as a national administrative organization for the bettering of living conditions will be determined by the individual workers. Teachers' College last October was the first educational institution in the country to offer a course by which graduate nurses could receive academic instruction in rural problems in connection with a short course of public health nursing. Henry Street Settlement, in New York City, co-operates with the College, and gives the nurses their practical experience under close supervision. The New York Board of Health takes the nurses for one month where they get in touch with school nursing and tuberculosis work, and the Northern Westchester Association offers opportunity the last month for rural experience. Two afternoons are given each week during the entire four months to Teachers' College for lectures and class instruction. The University of Virginia is considering the establishment of such a course within a few months which will equip nurses who locate in this section of the country with a practical knowledge of the psychology and needs of the mountaineer. Several nursing institutions have expressed an intention of adding to their curriculum special studies of value to rural nurses.

To reach the most neglected communities, it is necessary for an organizer to spend much time in the field, and the demand for this work will in future be more adequately met by the appointment of another nurse, whose salary will be paid by the Red Cross. With this addition to the staff, it will be possible to make regular and systematic visits of inspection to affiliated organizations, and more opportunity will be available to respond to the many calls asking for some one to present the work at various clubs and mass meetings, which has been possible thus far only to a limited degree.



A CLASS IN "HOME CARE OF THE SICK" TEACHING HOW TO MAKE A MUSTARD PLASTER

The Russell Sage Foundation, through its Southern Highland Department, is interested in getting certain agencies to work in this section. Last spring, under the auspices of

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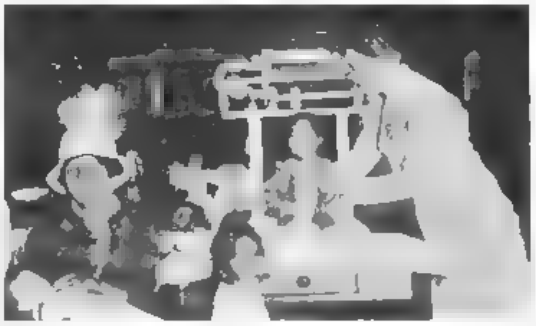
this department, a representative of the Red Cross, in this instance the Superintendent of Nurses, visited five counties in the Kentucky mountains, stopping at various denominational schools scattered here and there through this mountain country, and learning what opportunities existed for the introduction of Red Cross visiting nursing. Such opportunities there are, and with greater facilities for assisting in the organization of local associations we hope, within a few years, many of these isolated dwellers will be familiar with the work of the Red Cross visiting nurse.

Upon the suggestion of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, a Rde Cross nurse was sent to Alabama for two weeks in September, where she accompanied several health and agricultural specialists who held numerous public meetings in large and small towns of several counties. She presented the work of the public health nurse and the Red Cross town and country nursing service at the University of Alabama, to women's clubs and to many audiences in country places. A letter recently received from a nurse in this state tells of her plan to start out on an educational health campaign from her local tuberculosis society, through country districts of her county, and says that her inspiration to do this had come through her recent meeting with our Red Cross nurse in Alabama.

A summary of the year of the Town and Country Nursing Service would hardly be complete without mention being made of the exhibit which was used for the first time at the International Dry-Farming Congress in October at Tulsa, Oklahoma. It will be used at various conventions and in small communities that are considering public health nursing, as it portrays in a simple way, by charts and photographs, the work of a Red Cross visiting nurse on her round of daily visits. This exhibit was prepared by the superintendent of this department, who has had charge of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing during the past year.



BABY CLINIC IN A COLORED SETTLEMENT

The publicity given Red Cross visiting nursing has been largely among nurses, through hospitals, alumnae associations and annual meetings of State associations and other nurses' organizations throughout the country where rural nursing has been presented. As yet very little has been given to the public through the press, but we have now reached the time when considerable emphasis will be placed upon this feature of the work. With increased facilities to stimulate interest in public health nursing and with a broader knowledge of the scope of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, we may depend upon a corresponding increase in the number of affiliated organizations.

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INSTRUCTION FOR RED CROSS VISITING NURSES

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN

FOR enrollment in its Town and Country Nursing Service, the American Red Cross requires that a special post-graduate course be taken, or else that the nurse has had such experience and training for this important line of work as can be accepted as an equivalent. This special course consists of both theoretical and practical training. Under Miss Adelaide Nutting the Department of Nursing and Health of Teachers' College of New York City has arranged a four months' course at the request of the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross.

The next course will begin February 4, 1914.

The preliminary outline of the plan of work is as follows:

The course will consist of lectures, conferences and field work. The latter will consist largely of actual training and experience, and will be obtained:

In the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, where practical teaching and experience in nursing in the homes will be given under the direction of a district supervisor. This will cover a period of two months.

In the Department of Health, under the direction of the Superintendents of Nurses in the Division of Child Hygiene and the Contagious Division, where instruction in the work of the school nurse in schools and infant milk stations will be given, followed by a brief study of work in tuberculosis. This will occupy a period of one month.

In the Westchester District Nursing Association, near New York City, where an introduction to the special problems of rural districts will be given. This is to occupy a period of one month.

Instructions by means of lectures, conferences and excursions will occupy from four to six hours weekly, for which two afternoons each week will be free.

The arrangement will probably be as follows:

Mondays, at 2 p. m.—Public Health Nursing: Miss Crandall and others. This course takes up the ordinary procedure in district and visiting nursing of all their various branches, deals with the educational and preventive aspects of this work, and discusses the relation of the nurse to the various medical and social agencies and institutions.

Mondays, at 4 p. m.—Rural Life Problems: Special lecturers. This course will be given by special lecturers, and will deal with the particular problems of rural social life, of education and of health and sanitation.

Wednesdays, at 4 p. m.—The Application of Preventive Medicine in Nursing: Dr. Haven Emerson. This course takes up the application of modern medical knowledge as applied by nurses in the prevention of disease, and will deal with the prevention of infant mortality, alcoholism, tuberculosis, insanity and feeble-mindedness, venereal disease, cancer, etc.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Lectures on
RURAL LIFE PROBLEMS.

Four States of Rural Development:
Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Country Life, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Rural Population:
Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

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Problems of Water and Food Supply:
Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Curator of Public Health, American Museum of Natural History.

Disposal of Waste in the Country:
Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

Rural Lands and Labor:
Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

Air Conditioning and Health:
Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

The Rural Social Mind:
Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

The Village and the Open Country:
Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

Insect Borne Diseases:
Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

The Spread and Prevention of Communicable Diseases:
Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

Rural Education:
Miss Mabel Carney, Head of the Department of Rural Education, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois.

"Know-Your-Community" Clubs:
E. C. Branson, Professor of Rural Economics and Sociology, State Normal School, Athens, Georgia; Editor "Farm and Home."

Aspects of Rural Education (Continued):
Professor E. C. Branson.

The Red Cross Student Nurses will study rural conditions under the direction of the Hospitals and Nursing Committee of the Northern Westchester District Nursing Association, New York State. The following programme has been arranged:

Explanation of the organization and practical working of this association.

Visit to the almshouse at Eastview.

Regular monthly meeting of Hospitals and Nursing Committee and conference with the district nurses.

Visit to the Reformatory. Talks by Dr. Davis and Dr. Hallock on the country bad girl.

Talk on country doctors and country people.

Discussion of education and recreation in the country.

The course for Red Cross visiting nurses provided by Teachers' College in conjunction with Henry Street Settlement, the New York City Board of Health and Northern Westchester District Nursing Association, covering a period of four months, will entail an approximate expenditure of $150.00 by the nurse. During her two months at Henry Street Nurses' Settlement the nurse will receive $30.00 per month, but will be expected to meet her own living expenses during the month with the New York Board of Health and the month in a rural community. The tuition for the college work will be $15.00. Suitable living accommodations may be provided for $11.00 or $12.00 a week, and students who are considering taking this course will confer a favor by notifying Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers' College, New York City, of their intention to take the course several weeks in advance in order that arrangements may be made for the nurses' living quarters.

The Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston, under Miss Mary Beard, also provides a four months' course.

No tuition fee is asked for this course, but the nurses meet their living expenses. This course is designed to prepare for any form of public health nursing—visiting nursing, school, tuberculosis, welfare work in shops and factories, rural nursing and preventive work for babies.

In this four months' course the practical experience is gained under the supervision of a competent instructor in nursing patients who live in the "model district." Two months are given to this practical experience.

The work of the remaining two months is divided between preventive work for mothers and babies and

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work with the Associated Charities of Boston under the direction of their District Secretaries.

Special provision is made for instruction in rural nursing by affiliation in country districts for those desiring to take up this form of work. Special classes and reading on the problems of rural work are also arranged.

Four regular classes are held each week. These include, among other subjects of interest to social workers, instruction in—

I. History, principles and administration of public health nursing.
II. Medical-social relation to disease.
III. Elements of sociology and social progress.

Excursions are arranged weekly to institutions and charitable agencies in Boston. Opportunities are given for observation of welfare in shops and factories and school and tuberculosis nursing.

A library is maintained for the use of the students and definite reading arranged for.

Rooms can be obtained near the Central House at a very reasonable rate. Students may board at the Central House at the rate of $15.00 a month.

Nurses may also take a four months' course in preparation for Red Cross visiting nursing in connection with the Visiting Nursing Associations of Chicago, Detroit, Richmond, Virginia, and several others. Arrangements for a course will be made by the Red Cross for nurses who, having sent in application to the Town and Country Nursing Service, are otherwise eligible for appointment.

A loan fund is provided by the Red Cross, available to nurses taking a preliminary training. This loan fund is established especially for this purpose, and nurses are welcome to utilize the fund to an amount sufficient to cover their living expenses during a course. In accepting such a loan it will be expected that a nurse will agree to repay it within one year after her appointment to the Service subsequent to her preliminary training, unless an extension of time is granted by the Red Cross; and it is expected also that she will agree not to leave the Town and Country Nursing Service before the loan has been repaid, unless compelled to do so in case of illness or other unavoidable cause. No further requirements regarding a loan will be necessary. This fund is provided in order that nurses desiring to prepare themselves for Red Cross visiting nursing may not be prevented from doing so for financial reasons.

By this assistance on the part of Teachers' College and of the Nursing Associations referred to, the Town and Country Nursing Department of the American Red Cross has been enabled to provide the necessary training for nurses enrolling in this service, but in its study of this great field of activity there arises a new dream before the Red Cross. I believe that this corps of devoted, trained and efficient nurses can be best obtained by the establishment of a special training school at Washington for the Town and Country Nursing Service—a school where not only a uniform standard of instruction can be maintained, but where the nurses, trained in the atmosphere of the Red Cross, will become imbued with its spirit, will feel their personal association with this great national and international organization, and obtain a realization of their obligations to its service for suffering humanity. At present nurses taking these post-graduate courses in other institutions may know little of the organization to which they desire to belong, and perhaps develop little *esprit de corps* that is so essential to the strength of such a service. The Superintendent having charge of the placing of these nurses should be in a position to know each nurse personally before she is assigned to any community, and, if possible, to have had each for a period of time under the observation of herself or her assistants.

All of those interested in public

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health nursing realize the serious difficulties in obtaining the necessary personnel, and whatever can be done to encourage the entrance of the right kind of nurses into this work should be studied earnestly, and, if possible, carried out. Within two years the Red Cross will be housed in the beautiful memorial building to the women of the Civil War provided for its use. The offices of the Town and Country Nursing Service will be in this building, but these are only for the administrative work. The time will come, I firmly believe, when in close proximity to this main building there will arise a post-graduate training school for the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, with accommodations for some thirty or forty nurses, with lecture rooms; and special exhibits on sanitary matters may be provided by the Government Public Health Service. Practical experience could be provided in Washington and in near-by rural communities where Red Cross visiting nurses are already employed. In this way more nurses will be made available for this service, not only educated and trained for this special work, but who will feel the consecration of such Red Cross work for suffering humanity.

I am convinced no better means can be devised for securing desirable nurses for the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service and the building up of a large and efficient corps than through the instrumentality of such a Town and Country Nursing School in connection with the American Red Cross headquarters in Washington. The hoped-for beautiful building for the Red Cross will soon be a reality, and I personally have faith that some day this new dream for such a training school will also be realized.

RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

MISS JANE A. DELANO

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING

INCLUDED in the membership of the American Red Cross, with the right to delegate representation at the annual meeting, are thirty-six State Associations of Nurses, organized for Red Cross work. The following representatives of these associations or Red Cross Committees on Nursing Service were present at the annual meeting of the Red Cross recently held in Washington: Miss Elizabeth Dewey, New York; Misses Mary H. Greenwood and Hilda M. Reinecke, Ohio; Misses Susan C. Francis and Sara M. Murray, Pennsylvania; Misses May Claypool and Carrie Honodel, District of Columbia; Miss Helen Stephen, New Jersey; Miss Anna C. Lockerby, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, was appointed as one of the three nurses on the War Relief Board and a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, to succeed Miss Georgia M. Nevins, resigned. The members of the National Committee for the coming year are Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman; Miss Isabel McIsaac, Vice-Chairman; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick Tice, Mrs. William K. Draper, Miss Anna C. Max-

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well, Miss Emma M. Nichols, Major R. U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A.; Surgeon T. W. Richards, U. S. N.; Dr. William Welch, Miss Alma E. Wrigley, Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, Miss Mary E. Gladwin, and Miss Julia C. Stimson.

During the past year the efficiency of the Red Cross nursing personnel has been tested not only in the chaos following storm and flood, but under the strict discipline of an Army Encampment, and it has been demonstrated that Red Cross nurses can be quickly mobilized and relied upon in time of need. We now have an enrollment of 4,200 Red Cross nurses, and over 400 have been called upon for service under the Red Cross during the past year. Reports of their work have already appeared in previous issues of this magazine.

CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN

The organization of classes for women was placed under the direction of the Nursing Service Committees about a year ago, and a textbook on Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick has recently been prepared for the use of the Red Cross by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee. In the preface to this book, written by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, she says:

> One of the most significant facts in the march of human progress during the last decade is the great awakening of public interest in the questions of health. Work as hard as they might, neither the medical nor nursing professions could alone accomplish much along sanitary lines until the people in general became aroused to the importance of such matters. Knowledge that personal health depends largely upon the health conditions of the community, brings home to each individual a serious personal interest and sense of responsibility. But in spite of the strongest barriers yet devised, disease cannot always be kept out. To the gentle hands of women belongs the care of the sick, and every woman should realize that the time may come when such a care will be hers.

Whenever possible, the instruction will be given by a Red Cross nurse, and the examination of classes conducted by our local Red Cross Committees on Nursing Service. It is not the purpose of this course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick to fit women for any professional service, but to teach them personal and household hygiene, in order that they may acquire those habits of right living which will aid in the prevention of sickness and the upbuilding of a strong and vigorous people, and to give them simple instruction in the care of the sick in their own homes which will prepare them to render intelligently such service as may be safely entrusted to them.

HOME NURSING IN INDIA

Among the books recently received at this office is one from Jutogh, Simla, on Indian Home Nursing, by Major R. J. Blackham, Assistant Commissioner, St. John's Ambulance Brigade. The object of this book, as stated in the preface, is "that it may be of use not only to lecturers and classes, but also to persons in out-of-the-way parts of this vast empire who may be called upon to nurse cases of tropical disease without any previous training or experience."

There are twenty-two chapters, divided for teaching purposes into five lectures and including instruction in the selection and general care of the sick room, beds and bedding, infection and disinfection, as well as the details of nursing. Among the diseases mentioned we find many practically unknown to us, with a special list of those spread by insects. In a chapter on warming, cooling, lighting and ventilating the sick room, methods of cooling the air have been given especial attention, and appliances unknown in this climate are described, such as the punkah, thermantidote, tattie and Jost-fan.

There is an interesting chapter on personal and family hygiene, dealing with the conditions found in a tropical country. Each lesson includes practice in the use of the roller bandage.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

THIS medal has been adopted by the Red Cross committee in charge of the Nightingale Foundation, and is to be awarded in recognition of great and exceptional devotion to the sick and wounded in peace or war. On one side of the medal is a reproduction of the famous statuette of Florence Nightingale known as "The Lady with the Lamp," suggested by Longfellow's poem.

As this foundation is in commemoration of the service rendered to mankind by Florence Nightingale, who established the first modern school for the training of nurses, it seemed fitting that the medal should be awarded only to trained nurses. Six of these medals will be available annually, and the number may be increased to twelve in event of war.

No country may propose more than one candidate yearly for this honor, and the final award will be made by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

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FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

MAJOR ROBERT U. PATTERSON

MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY, IN CHARGE

Railroads

THE last issue of our magazine found Dr. M. J. Shields, of the First Aid Department, in charge of American Red Cross Car, No. 3, engaged in a tour of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at that time the car was temporarily laid up for repairs as a result of an accident which occurred at Ellensburg, Washington, August 20th. From Ellensburg this tour was continued to Cle Elum, Easton, Lister, Auburn, Seattle, Tacoma, South Tacoma, and Centralia, all in Washington. While en route from Lister to Auburn, Dr. Shields rendered first aid services to a young lady on one of the Pullman cars who had sustained a painful injury to her hand, due to the sudden closing of a door. At Tacoma, Washington, many prominent local surgeons and city officials attended the meetings on the car; also many of the officials and men of the Pacific Telephone Company and the Tacoma Gas & Light Company. Through the co-operation of Mr. Laidlaw and other officials of the Northern Pacific, the first aid tour over this line was an unqualified success. Dr. Shields is most happy in his addresses to railroad men, and owing to his practical knowledge of the details of their work is able to appeal to them in a very direct way.

The Spokane Review, under date of September 14th, states:

One workman wanted to know how to cure a burn caused by an emery wheel. The doctor told him not to use the side of his wheel and then he would not get burned. Smiles and nods of approval from other workmen showed that the doctor knew what he was talking about. Most of the big shops of the east have first aid teams or corps that practice the methods taught from the Red Cross Car and have become proficient in furnishing quick relief in accidents.

The Evening Telegram, of Portland, Oregon, September 4th, says:

Under the guidance of Dr. Shields, first aid seems so simple and easily applied that engineers, firemen, brakemen, electricians, and others smiled, it looked so "commonsensy," just like when Columbus showed how to make an egg stand on end. This practical demonstration by Dr. Shields is part of the campaign being conducted by the American Red Cross Society in cooperation with the Railroad officials. "Safety First" is the slogan of several of the railroads in the country, and this idea is rapidly spreading.

A summary of the work done on the Northern Pacific shows that a total of 2,337 miles were traveled and 112 meetings held, with a total attendance of 3,719.

Leaving Vancouver, Washington, August 28th, the car then proceeded over the Seattle, Portland & Spokane Railroad on a brief but most successful campaign. Stops were made for lectures and demonstrations at Portland and Astoria, in Oregon, and at Fallbridge and Spokane, in Washington. The many courtesies extended and excellent arrangements made on this road by Mr. J. H. Young, President, and Mr. H. K. Relf, General Claim Agent and Chief of the Safety Department, cannot be too highly commended. On this road 19 meetings were held, with a total attendance of 1,869, covering a trackage of 619 miles.

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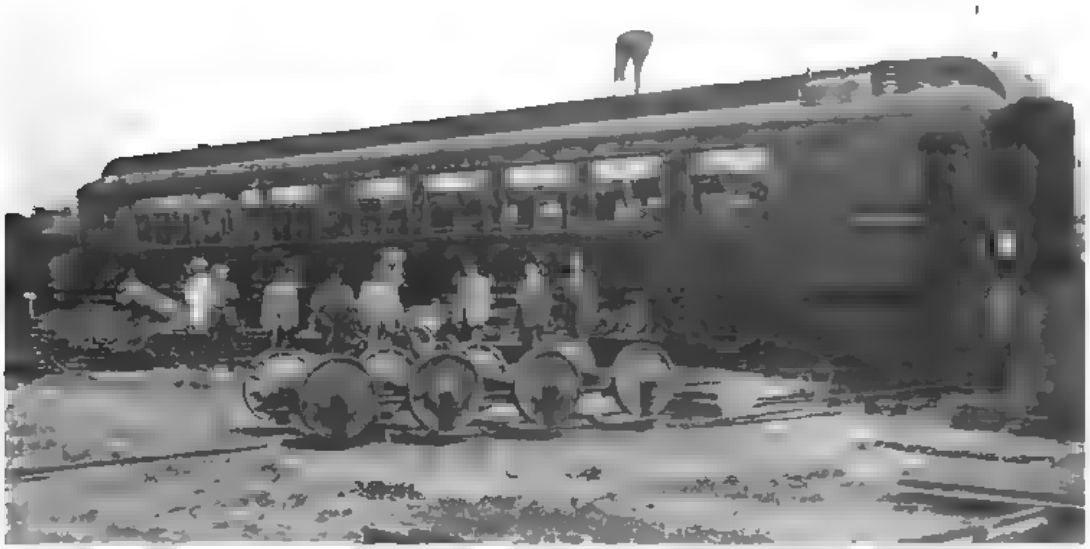
MASS MEETING, SHOPS OF SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE R. R., VANCOUVER, WASH



RED CROSS CAR NO. 8, ON SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE R. R.

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After finishing with the Seattle, Portland & Spokane, the Great Northern & Chicago Railroad was covered, starting in at Leavenworth, Washington, September 7th and ending at Sioux City, Iowa, October 6th. Meetings were held at points in Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. On this line 2,862 miles were covered and 51 meetings held, with a total attendance of 1,503.

From Sioux City, Iowa, the car proceeded over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, terminating at Elroy, Wisconsin, on October 18th. This involved travel of 1,011 miles and reached 2,114 men in 25 meetings. Through the courtesy of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, our car was then transferred to Chicago and placed on the tracks of the Illinois Central. At Wyeville, Wisconsin, Dr. William T. Davis, also of the First Aid Department, reported for duty with the car, and assisted Dr. Shields until they arrived in Chicago, October 22d. From Chicago Dr. Shields proceeded East to avail himself of a vacation and obtain a much-needed rest, and Dr. Davis took over full charge of the car. Dr. Davis held a series of meetings at the South Water Street Yards, Sixteenth Street Passenger Yards, Fordham Freight Yards, and the Burnside Shops, reaching in this way 2,544 men employed by the Illinois Central Railroad. October 28th Dr. Davis and the car left Chicago and were carried over the Illinois Central line, stopping at Kankakee, Champaign, Springfield and other important cities in Illinois and Iowa, finishing up at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 21st. A complete report covering this tour has just been received. The attendance on this line reached 4,442 for 42 meetings, with a total of 1,995 miles of trackage covered. Newspaper clippings received show that Dr. Davis' tour aroused an interest which must be productive of much good to the Illinois Central road in the future. From Council Bluffs, Iowa, the car was taken to Chicago, and Dr. Davis held five meetings at the Michigan Central Terminal. Departing from Chicago on November 27th, the car traveled eastward on the Lake Shore and New York Central tracks to the Grand Central Station, New York City. The interest in first aid and accident prevention taken by Mr. Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Mr. J. H. Hustis, President of that road, is shown by the fact that they arranged for a tour of our car over their line, which began at the Grand Central Station, New York City, December 1st. Dr. Shields is in charge of the car, and for the present will be assisted by Dr. William T. Davis in the tour over this important line.

In the early part of September Dr. William N. Lipscomb, of this department, spent a week in giving first aid instruction to the employees of the West Penn Electric Railway Company. Lectures and demonstrations were given at Connellsville, Greensburg and Uniontown, Pennsylvania. His services were very much appreciated by this company. Following up this work, Dr. Lipscomb carried on similar work to about 250 men in the shops and yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Connellsville. About this date the repairs which were being made on Red Cross Car No. 2 at the Chesapeake & Ohio shops at Huntington, West Virginia, were reported as completed. Dr. Lipscomb was accordingly directed to report at Huntington on September 18th and take charge of the car. Leaving Huntington with the car on that date, he proceeded to Chicago, where the same was transferred to the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to take up a first aid campaign on that road. While in Chicago three meetings were held at the Brighton Yards and three at the Harrison Street Yards. From there the car proceeded on an itinerary over the road, making stops at Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Springfield, Bloomington, Peoria, East St. Louis, Roodhouse, Mexico, Slater, and ending at Kansas City, Missouri, October 23d. While at

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Peoria, Illinois, Dr. Lipscomb held a meeting for the Peoria Street Railways Company employees, and had a large attendance. At Mexico, Missouri, Scoutmaster Ferris, with a large patrol of the Boy Scouts, attended the meetings. From Kansas City the car was returned to Chicago for a week's work with the Chicago Junction Railways. A great deal of interest was shown while the car was on the Chicago & Alton, and many favorable comments were made by the press along the routing of the car. The following from the Joliet (Ill.) News was a fair sample of the notices received:

An interesting and very instructive lecture was given to the local employes of the Chicago & Alton Railroad when representatives of the Safety First Department and the American Red Cross Society showed the methods of first aid treatment and also explained how to prevent many accidents. The meeting was held at the Alton Freight House In response to the country-wide movement for accident prevention, the "Safety First Departments" of the various large industries have been established. A campaign for precautionary measures among its employes has been taken up by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and among the measures adopted was the lecture system. The party travels by special car, which has been in Joliet for the past few days. The car is an exhibit car of the American Red Cross, where safety exhibits may be seen by employes.

The summary of the work on the Chicago & Alton shows 43 meetings held, with a total attendance of 2,044, trackage covered 1,282 miles. The six days, ending October 31st, were employed by Dr. Lipscomb in work with the Chicago Junction Railways, the Baltimore & Ohio Terminal Railway, and Belt Railway of Chicago, and the Western Indiana Terminal Company. In this short time 15 meetings were held and 1,007 men received instructions. Dr. P. B. Magnuson, Chief Surgeon of the Chicago & Alton, was most active in furthering this work on his own line and also in arranging the tour for our car with the Terminal Companies.

EMPLOYES OF THE CHICAGO JC TERMINAL AT ONE OF SIX MEETINGS FOR FIRST-AID DEMONSTRATION

Commencing November 1st, Dr. Lipscomb inaugurated a first aid tour over the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The schedule is a most exacting one and includes stops for lectures and demonstrations at all important towns, junctions, division terminals, railroad shops, and roundhouses on that line and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. It will necessitate travel for our car through nine States of the Union, from the Great Lakes at Chicago to the Pacific Coast at Seattle, Washington, and will occupy a period of two and a half months, terminating January 16th at the original point of departure. The entire force of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have cooperated most heartily in arranging for a good schedule, also sending out advance notices to make certain that all their employees may be informed of the coming of the car and be able to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the lectures and demonstrations. Mr. J. T. Gullick, Assistant General Manager, has been so interested that he has asked for a report from Dr. Lipscomb every two weeks showing the progress of the work. In a recent letter from Dr. Lipscomb at Montevideo, Minnesota, he informs me that at that time, November 25th, he had held more than 60 meetings, and the attendance had passed 10,000 men. With this much accomplished before one-third of the time assigned for the tour has elapsed, it bids fair to be one of the most successful ever conducted on any of the big lines of the country, and should yield rich returns in the saving of lives and in

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FIRST-AID AND MINE RESCUE DEMONSTRATION, ELLSWORTH,

accident prevention. The last advice, December 10th, gave 72 meetings, with 10,300 men instructed.

Mines

During the past quarter there has been no diminution of the interest of this department in the mining industry of the country. Many first aid classes have been instructed among miners, leading to the granting of the Red Cross First Aid Certificate of proficiency. We have also advanced the cause of first aid by furnishing judges and awarding medals and prize certificates at a number of important first aid contests. Before leaving for Huntington, West Virginia, to take charge of Red Cross Car No. 2 Dr. Lipscomb devoted a week to giving instruction to the first aid men of the Pittsburg-Baltimore Coal Company at Adamsburg, Pennsylvania, with the active co-operation of Dr. George M. Dixon, Surgeon of that company.

One of the most successful first aid meetings during the year 1913 was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 20th, under the auspices of the Society of Tennessee Mine Foremen, the American Red Cross and the United States Bureau of Mines. The plans for this contest were worked out by a board of managers, which met in Knoxville June 14th to arrange the details. That it was an entire success is indicated by the following clipping from the Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune of September 21st:

Miners' Field Day at the National Conservation Exposition, Saturday, was an unqualified success, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, rain having fallen in torrents late in the afternoon, just after the contest had been completed and the prizes were being awarded. Miners from districts in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia, came to the city for the Field Day. Special guests of honor were the Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who awarded the prizes on the contests, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

The judges on this occasion were furnished by the American Red Cross, Major R. U. Patterson acting as Chairman. The preparation of the grounds for the contest, the assigning of teams to places and the general conduct of the meeting were excellent in every respect, and credit for this achievement is largely due to Mr. E. B. Sutton, Chairman of the Bureau of Mines; Mr. D. T. Blakey, and Mr. E. F. Buffat, of the Society of Tennessee Mine Foremen. Twenty-two teams, representing three States, competed. The first prize was awarded to the team from the Tennessee Coal Company, of Briceville, Tennessee; second to Team No. 7, of the Westbourne Coal Company, of Westbourne, Tennessee; third to Team No. 20, of the Jellico Coal Min

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ELLSWORTH COLLIERIES COMPANY, OCTOBER 17, 1913, PENNSYLVANIA

ing Company. Mountain Ash, Kentucky.

Another large first aid contest took place September 22d at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with thirty-five teams competing, representing the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana. This meeting was under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines and the American Mines Safety Association. The judging was under the direction of the American Red Cross. A large number of prizes were given; so many that even the team taking eleventh place in the contest received a reward. Some of these were very handsome prizes, and the majority of them were of such a nature as to be of practical use to the winning teams. The first prizes, of which there were several, were awarded to the Penn Mary Coal Company, of Heilwood, Pennsylvania; second to the Penn Gas & Coal Company, and the third to a team from the Cambria Steel Company.

The annual American Red Cross first aid contest was held, as usual, at Valley View Park, Inkermann, Pennsylvania, September 27th. Eighteen teams from the mines of Eastern Pennsylvania contested. The first prize was a large silver loving cup, donated by Mrs. John S. Mucklé, of Philadelphia, and was awarded to the Old Forge Breaker Team of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the second and third prizes to the Fernwood Slope-Butler Team of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company and the Bliss Colliery Team of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, respectively. The problems for this contest were sent out from the office of the First Aid Department at Washington. The meeting was managed by Dr. F. F. Arndt, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In addition to the Muckle Cup, the members of the first team received American Red Cross First Aid Medals, and American Red Cross First Aid Prize Certificates were given to the second and third teams.

Another very important first aid contest was held at Springfield, Illinois, October 10th, by the Illinois State Mines Rescue Commission. This contest was arranged by Mr. Oscar Cartledge, and the judging was performed by doctors of the local Red Cross Committee under the chairmanship of Major R. U. Patterson, of the First Aid Department. An interesting phase of this meeting was that a team of men from the Spring Valley Coal Company, captained by Mr. George Condie, was tied for first place with a team known as the Neighborhood Team No. 1, of Springfield, Illinois, in charge of Miss Alice Hedenberg. Miss Hedenberg has very kindly sent us a picture of her team, which appears here.

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OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS OF WOMEN'S FIRST-AID ASSOCIATION, NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS IN FRONT OF BUILDING OF ILLINOIS MINE RESCUE STATION

LUMBER

The following quotation from the Boston Transcript, and which refers to Miss Mabel T. Boardman's address delivered before the National Conservation Congress in Washington, November 20th, indicates that the public is not unmindful of the needs of those engaged in the very hazardous work of the lumber industry, and in which this department is so anxious to introduce its humane work:

The Red Cross Society has gone the Conservation Congress one better. While the conservationists are urging the conservation of lumber lands, the Red Cross urges the conservation of the lumbermen themselves Miss Boardman has proposed a working arrangement for teaching first aid to the injured in the camps The expense would be shared proportionately among the lumber companies and the Red Cross Society. This is no more than the Society already does for the Army and the Miners, and the need in lumber camps is even greater From the felling of the tree to its final loading, through the hauling, transporting, and sawing, the risk is constant. Miss Boardman's proposal is not the expensive plan of maintaining a physician in each camp, but the simple and economical device of keeping a medical visitor moving from camp to camp to give instruction in the care of the sick and injured. The lumber camps are dotted from coast to coast, but speaking for its nearest bases, New Hampshire and Maine, it may be said that this first aid service would be a blessing and a boon. It is to be hoped that these overtures will be welcomed by the lumber companies as they deserve to be.

This quotation shows the general interest aroused by Miss Boardman's address, although the Transcript is incorrect when it intimates that the Red Cross is giving first aid instruction in the Army. There are said to be over 800,000 men employed in the United States in lumber work. In the State of Washington alone there are 47,400 men employed in the logging camps and lumber mills. These fig-

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uses are from the Washington State Industrial Insurance Commission, and from the same source information is obtained that during the period from October 1, 1911, to September 1, 1913, there were among these men accidents resulting in the death of 251, the permanent partial disability of 990, and temporary total disability in the case of 8,420 others. These figures can be substantiated, and speak for themselves. We are now in correspondence with a number of lumber concerns throughout the country offering the assistance of this department in an effort to ameliorate the conditions which the foregoing figures indicate.

KNOXVILLE EXHIBITION

During the months of September and October this department had an exhibit placed in the Mechanical and Liberal Arts Building of the National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tennessee. There was also a display pertaining to the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross in the Woman's Building of that exhibition. Both were in charge of Dr. William T. Davis, of this department. The First Aid Exhibit consisted of samples of the different kinds of Red Cross First Aid Boxes and First Aid Supplies, together with a large assortment of pictures showing first aid work among railroad employees, miners, and various other industries of the country. There were also samples of the different Red Cross First Aid Text Books, and an abundance of literature relating to the object of the department and the work of the Red Cross for distribution to interested persons. Dr. Davis reports:

The First Aid Exhibit attracted unusual attention, and of the many thousands who passed through the Public Health Section the great majority became intensely interested in all things pertaining to the Red Cross.

The Ladies' Red Cross Committee of Knoxville, of which Miss Lucy Rhea was Chairman, arranged to have one of its members constantly present in the Woman's Building to give out literature and answer questions regarding the Nursing Service of the Red Cross. We are grateful to the ladies of this committee, as their voluntary service on that occasion saved this department the expense of employing someone to do that work.

A large and appreciative audience listened to the address given by Miss Boardman in the auditorium of the exposition on the afternoon of September 19th. This address was a feature of the day, which had been set aside by the exhibition authorities to be known as "Woman's Day."

PRIZES

Shortly after the Ned Year announcement will be made of the awarding of prizes for the best first aid work among railroad employees (paid from the "William Howard Taft Fund," donated to the Red Cross for that purpose), and also for the best first aid work by those working in mines and other industries. The funds in both instances are cash prizes, and in the latter instance are given from the funds of the First Aid Department itself. The amounts of these prizes are $50, $25, $15, $10, for the first, second, third and fourth prizes, respectively. Any duly authenticated instance of first aid work reported to the First Aid Department as occurring in the calendar year of 1913 will be considered when the awarding is made. To be eligible for a prize under these two funds the person rendering the first aid assistance reported must either hold an American Red Cross First Aid Certificate or have received instruction under the auspices of the Red Cross.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under the management of the Essex County, Mass., Chapter of the American Red Cross a first aid contest for ladies was held September 6th at Manchester, Massachusetts. Red Cross Medals were awarded to the first team and prize certificates to the teams taking second and third places. These prizes were presented

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by Miss Mabel T. Boardman in person. Major J. F. Hall, Medical Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Strong, Massachusetts, acted as judge on this occasion.

At the Annual Police Athletic Carnival in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 18th, a very handsome prize, donated by Mrs. John S. Mucklé, was awarded to the team performing the best first aid work in a contest open to men of the Fire Department of that city. Ten teams, representing engine and truck companies, engaged in the event. Team No. 2, composed of Hosemen H. S. Murphy and William Hefferman, representing Engine Company No. 44, won the cup. The presentation was made in person by Mrs. Muckle on the field immediately after the close of the contest. This contest has been a large factor in stimulating interest in first aid work among the Police and Fire Departments of that city. The Hon. George D. Porter, Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, takes a great interest in first aid instruction, and has given every facility to the surgeons of the Police and Fire Departments to bring this within the reach of the men of these departments.

One of the most up-to-date railroads of the country with regard to accident prevention and the teaching of first aid is the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. This company held a large first aid meeting last June in Bradford, Pennsylvania, among its own employees. Only recently we have learned of three different cases where life was saved, in each instance by the prompt application of first aid treatment by employees of this company. The following extract from the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Employees' Magazine gives an excellent account of one of the cases referred to:

"MASS MEETING" AT TACOMA DOCKS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST-AID CAR NO 3 IN THE BACKGROUND

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On June 9th at Brooks Avenue, Rochester, Umberto Turi, age 17, employed as waterboy by Lane Brothers, contractors, had his left leg crushed by attempting to board one of the dump cars which was being handled by the contractors' engine. Conductor Maurice E. Moynihan, who was near the accident at the time, rendered efficient first aid. Moynihan did not have his first aid box with him, and it was therefore necessary for him to use other means and quickly, as the young man was rapidly losing strength on account of the flow of blood, and the other men who were close to the boy at the time of the accident were perfectly helpless to do anything for him. Our conductor made bandages from handkerchiefs and stopped the flow of blood. This act was followed by using a bed sheet to temporarily dress the injury. Dr. T. P. Mooney was called and the boy was taken to the hospital and it was deemed necessary to amputate the leg above the knee. Dr. Mooney has no hesitancy in saying that Moynihan's prompt first aid work saved this young man's life.

Accounts of efficient first aid work performed by the employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reach this office from time to time. Members of the cable gang at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, very recently gave successful first aid treatment to an injured man in that town. These reports are most gratifying, and serve to demonstrate that the campaign among employees of the company inaugurated by Dr. M. J. Shields in February and March of the current year is fully repaying the foresight of the Bell Telephone Company when it decided to introduce this work among its employees.

An evidence of the wide interest taken in first aid work throughout the country is shown by the following, taken from the Berkeley Gazette, of Berkeley, California, issue of October 22d, in which it describes a sham battle during the maneuvers of cadets of the University of California, of which Major J. F. Nance, U. S. A., retired, is commandant:

Some of the new auxiliary organizations of the military department at the University were seen in action for the first time. They included a detachment of mounted infantry scouts used for patrol and messenger service, the hospital field corps, trained in "the first aid to the injured," as taught by the American Red Cross.

In the report of President W. H. Rogers, of the Thirteenth District of the State of Iowa of the United Mine Workers of America at the Fifteenth Annual Convention, among other things he said:

The idea of organizing Red Cross First Aid to the Injured Classes, in the mining communities of our district, is of such importance that I feel impelled to make reference to it in my report, and say what I can to encourage the establishment of first aid to the injured in every mine in the district. There is no vocation in life that is surrounded by more dangers to life and limb than that of mining. However, the hazardousness of the occupation means that it is inevitable that accidents will occur and organizing First Aid to the Injured Classes in the different mining communities would mean that men would be taught the anatomy of the human body, how to bandage, and how to handle men when they are injured. Who can tell how many lives and limbs have been lost as a result of unfortunate sufferers not being properly administered to before medical and surgical assistance could be secured, and who can tell what incalculable benefit it would be to have our own fellowmen trained to properly and tenderly administer First Aid to our brothers when injured.

Largely as a result of this address, the local unions of the district above referred to have issued circular No. 42 from their headquarters at Albia, Iowa, exhorting all their members to begin the organization of Red Cross First Aid Classes. Correspondence received in this department indicates that the circular is producing results.

The American Mine Safety Association held their second annual convention at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 22 to 24. Major R. U. Patterson represented the Red Cross at that meeting. The committee on methods of judging first aid contests expects to be able to make some interesting reports and recommendations at the annual meeting next year leading to a further standardization of the judging of first aid contests among miners. This is a most important matter to the cause of first aid and accident prevention. The system used during the past summer consisted of the use of a table of discounts and the rotation of judges in judging different events, so that no team had the same judge twice at the same contest. This is undoubtedly a

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step in the right direction, as it serves to eliminate the personal equation in judging. In time many good judges will be trained and become available for nearly all of the first aid contests, care being observed in selecting judges, that no judge is used who may have any interest in any team in the particular contest at which he has been requested to officiate. Some few changes by removal from or additions to the list of discounts may have to be made. I am of the opinion that a few more seasons will develop an almost uniform system of judging and will eliminate in a large measure the jealousy and bitterness which have occasionally been evident at contests in the past. Standardization of the methods of teaching first aid is impracticable, but as far as it is practicable it will undoubtedly be accomplished and be an additional factor in promoting harmony at these meetings.

During the annual meeting of the Southern Medical Association at Lexington, Kentucky, November 18th to 20th, Dr. M. J. Shields represented the American Red Cross, and read an interesting paper on "Industrial First Aid." Six students from the State University acted as demonstrators of first aid under Dr. Shields' direction during his lecture.

Through the good offices of Mr. Horace G. Plimpton, Manager of the Negative Production Department of the Edison Studio, New York, a moving picture film, showing first aid work among the Berkeley, California, police force, has been turned over to this department for use in public lectures on first aid.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM MEXICO

CHARLES JENKINSON

AT the beginning of the political disturbances in Mexico, in 1910, there were about 75,000 American citizens in that country, engaged in various commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises, which had, up to that time, proven to be much more profitable than most investments of similar character in the United States. However, owing to more attractive wages offered to the Mexican peons to join the ranks of the contending forces, the American property owners soon found difficulty in keeping enough laborers on their projects to enable them to continue operation with profit. Others who were successful in harvesting their crops, mining their ores, or getting other products ready for the market, lost heavily through lack of transportation facilities, and still others had much valuable property, agricultural products, ores, cattle, and the like confiscated by various military leaders. In short, it became impossible for the American pioneer in Mexico to realize any profits on his investments, his family in many instances was in danger of physical injury, and the accumulations of a lifetime were rapidly diminishing. Gradually the exodus from Mexico began. During the years 1911 and 1912 approximately 50,000 Americans left Mexico, mostly by their

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own means, but in some instances at the expense of the poorly paid American consular officers. During these years there was no Government money available for defraying the cost of transportation of Americans who felt it necessary for their safety and well-being to leave Mexico, except an appropriation available to the War Department by which army officers along the border could defray the cost of transportation from the border to points within the United States of such refugees as applied personally to them. Many of these Americans had left Mexico on account of President Taft's direction of March, 1912, that the American Consuls in Mexico inform all Americans residing in especially disturbed localities that the American Embassy at Mexico City considered it the part of prudence for such Americans to withdraw temporarily to places of safety. When they learned that this warning did not mean that serious action was to be taken immediately by the United States, about half of the total number of refugees who had come out, or approximately 15,000 Americans, returned to their properties in Mexico and endeavored to operate until the terrible bombardment in Mexico City in February, 1913, which lasted for ten days and resulted in the destruction of thousands of human lives. Then the exodus was renewed, and the Americans left in greater numbers than ever before, until, when President Wilson delivered his message to Congress on August 27th last, in which he urged that all Americans leave Mexico at once and recommended that the Government of the United States render them every assistance in doing so, the official statistics indicated that there were not more than 10,000 Americans then residing in the entire Republic. As a result of this message the Congress in September, 1913, appropriated $200,000 to be expended by the Secretary of State in assisting American citizens in Mexico who were unable to defray the cost of their transportation to their old homes in the United States. This was the first fund of Government

THE ARMY TRANSPORT "BUFORD," UTILIZED IN BRINGING AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM MEXICO

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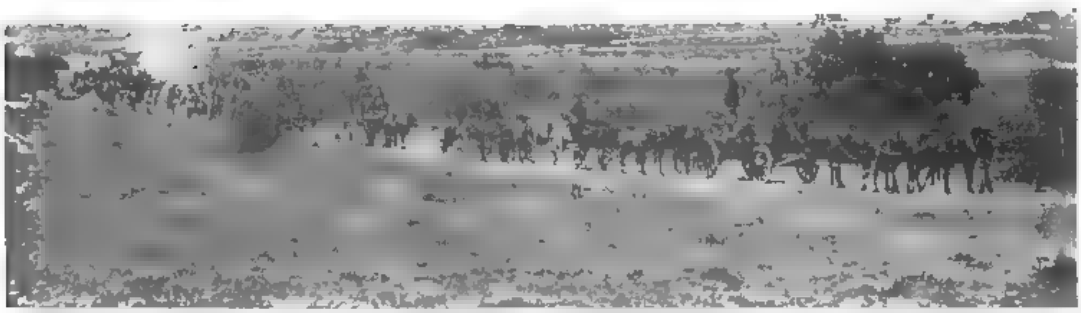
LOOKING TOWARD THE "BUFORD" FROM MAZATLAN

money available for this purpose since the troubles began, more than three years before.

In the meantime, however, the American National Red Cross was not idle. The records of the Department of State show that on February 12th (three days after the terrible ten days of bombardment in Mexico City began) the Red Cross sent $1,000 to the American Embassy for relief purposes. The president of the Mexican Red Cross had been shot to death in the streets by order of the then President, Madero, for refusing to allow the Red Cross brassard to be worn by his soldiers carrying arms and ammunition through the lines, and both the Red Cross and the White Cross (an organization designed primarily for assisting the insurrectionists) had entirely ceased to exist. Therefore, the American Ambassador personally formed a most efficient relief organization to attend to the work of caring for American citizens in distress, and the entire appropriation (as well as an additional appropriation of $5,000 of Government money from



CARAVAN OF AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM TORREON CROSSING THE COAHUILA DESERT

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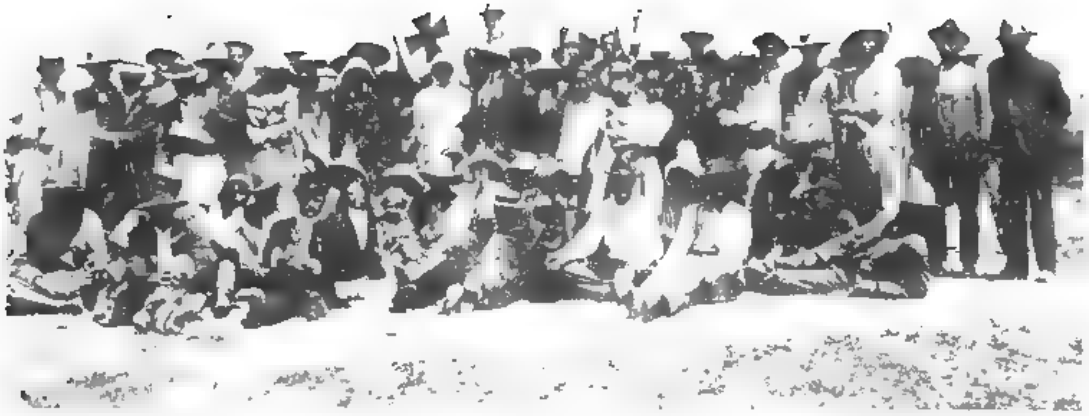

AMERICAN REFUGEES BROUGHT FROM TORREON TO SALTILLO BY JOHN C. ALLEN, CONSUL-GENERAL AT MONTEREY IN SEPTEMBER, 1913

the fund for "extraordinary expenses in the diplomatic service") was well spent under the supervision of a young American physician, Dr. Edward W. Ryan. Dr. Ryan was originally a member of the Mexican Red Cross, and at the time of the killing of the president of that organization Dr. Ryan was also arrested, confined in the National Palace, and sentenced to be shot because of his connection with the Red Cross. Upon being released through the efforts of the Ambassador, Dr. Ryan began doing relief work for the Embassy, and since that time he has done a vast amount of good in relieving distressed Americans in various parts of Mexico.

In February, 1913, the writer was honored by being designated by the Secretary of State to proceed to Mexico City to assist the Embassy in this work of relief, as well as in the routine work of the Embassy, and he remained on this detail until the early part of May. To give an idea of how the Red Cross funds were spent, it may be stated that food and clothing were furnished, homes were provided for families, rents were paid, physicians and surgeons and hospital treatment were afforded, undertakers' bills were paid, insurance money collected for widows and orphans, lost members of families were found, deserting husbands were persuaded to

THE BAGGAGE OF 87 REFUGEES WAS CARRIED ON ONE TRIP

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return to their wives, an insane boy was located, a young girl who had volunteered to act as a Red Cross nurse during the bombardment and who had been driven insane by the sights she was forced to look upon, was traced in her wanderings, and a child was even found for adoption by parents who had lost their own little girl in those tragic ten days.

Financial relief was also furnished by the Red Cross to many American citizens in Mexico through the American Consuls at the following places: Mexico City, Nogales, Mazatlan, Tampico (for transportation of refugees to Galveston).

THE VILLAGE OF ALTATA, WHERE 27 AMERICANS WERE FOUND WAITING FOR THE "BUFORD

In the latter part of May, 1913, the American Ambassador at Mexico City notified the Department of State that there were many Americans in that city without funds who desired transportation in a body to the United States. The Red Cross immediately dispatched the writer to Mexico City as its special representative to take charge of the transportation of these refugees to the United States, and also of a large number of refuges who had appeared at Tampico. For this mission the Norwegian steamer "Mexicano" was chartered, and during the seven days' voyage from Vera Cruz and Tampico to Galveston the "Mexicano" flew the Red Cross flag from her foremast. As the mission of the "Mexicano" is fully reported by the writer in THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE for July, 1913, it is unnecessary to go into further detail at this time. It should be stated, however, that on account of the lack of time it was impossible to engage Red Cross physicians and nurses for the voyage, and the entire work of sanitation of the vessel, as well as of caring for the health of the refugees, was accomplished by Dr. Ryan, who was engaged to accompany the refugees from Mexico City to Galveston.

Returning again to the advice of President Wilson of August 27, 1913, that every assistance possible should be given American refugees in leaving Mexico, it was found upon investigation that there were very few passenger vessels that touched at the ports along the west coast, and, in fact, there are several ports that are very seldom visited. Such vessels as do touch at Mexican west coast ports

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before reaching the United States are generally crowded by the time they have passed Central America, and are therefore not to be depended upon when considering the transportation of any considerable number from Mexico. In view of these conditions, President Wilson instructed the Secretary of War on September 1, 1913, to have the United States army transport "Buford" placed in readiness for immediate dispatch, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to ports along the Mexican west coast to pick up such American refugees as cared to avail themselves of this means of transportation. On the same day the writer was designated by the Secretary of State to take charge of the embarkation and transportation of the refugees, and was designated by the Red Cross its special representative on this mission. Mrs. Jenkinson was also authorized to assist on behalf of the Red Cross.

On the morning of September 5th Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson arrived in San Francisco, and, with the assistance of the local chapter of the Red Cross, secured the services of a civilian physician, Dr. John G. Harrington, of San Francisco, and of two Red Cross nurses, Miss Olive Smith and Mrs. Stella Montague O'Neill, to work under the direction of Major W. F. Lewis, of the Army Medical Corps, who was in charge of the fully equipped hospital on board the "Buford." Major Lewis also had three army nurses, Misses Hine, Shea and Woods (all of whom are Red Cross nurses), and a sergeant and five men from the Hospital Corps. The vessel was prepared for a cruise of at least six weeks, and equipped to carry 1,000 passengers; and at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, September 8th, the "Buford" sailed from Fort Mason docks, flying the blue field and white stars at her bow, the Red Cross at her foremast, the Quartermaster's flag at her second mast, and Old Glory at her stern.

PERFECT PEACE WITHIN TWO MILES OF HOSTILE ARMIES

On September 16th, the Mexican independence day, the "Buford" reached the first port of call, Manza-

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THE NURSES HAD A CHANCE TO VISIT THE MARKET PLACES

nillo, and dressed ship in honor of the day. Thanks to the excellent work of the American Consulate, all refugees were promptly embarked, and the "Buford" departed the same day for Acapulco, and then to Salina Cruz, where a considerable number of refugees were waiting. As this was the farthest south of any port at which the "Buford" could touch, the vessel waited here for three days, to give the Americans in the State of Chiapas a chance to reach Salina Cruz. During these days of waiting the American Consul and Mrs. Rich conducted the Red Cross personnel to the various interesting spots in and about Salina Cruz, including the well-equipped sanatorium of Dr. and Mrs. McPherson. This is said to be the only public medical establishment in Southern or Western Mexico conducted by English-speaking white people.

Sailing north from Salina Cruz, the "Buford" again touched at Acapulco and picked up one refugee. In recognition of the vessel's second call at

THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF GUAYMAS

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WHERE AMERICAN REFUGEES WERE SHELTERED IN MANZANILLO WHILE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE "BUFORD"

the port, the authorities of Acapulco gave a band concert in the plaza and held a special performance in the theatre. At the Consul's suggestion, the "Buford" proceeded to the comparatively unknown ports, or rather harbors, of Morro de Petatlan and Zehuatenejo, and endeavored to locate two American men who had not been heard from for some time and who were believed to be in danger in that notoriously disturbed section. After a most interesting and at times dangerous search at these places, including several visits to Indian villages along the coast, it was learned

THE WATER SUPPLY OF MAZATLAN DURING THE SIEGE

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that one of the men had recently left by mule-back for Mexico City and the other by water for Salina Cruz.

More than thirty refugees were waiting at Manzanillo on the "Buford's" second visit, including, besides Americans, citizens of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Spain; and at the next port, San Blas, in the Territory of Tepic, fourteen refugees were taken aboard between 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, notwithstanding the fact that a terrific storm prevailed, the seas were unusually rough for the small boats,

BOBBIE, ONE OF THE SMALLER REFUGEES BROUGHT FROM MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE "BUFORD"

and the native population openly hostile to the "Buford's" presence. In fact, at this port the only physical violence of the entire voyage occurred, when the Mexican peons "ducked" the writer in the sea and attempted to hold him under. It was apparent, however, that this act was due to a strong anti-American sentiment solely, as the better element quickly subdued the lower class when it was found that the American official also wore the Red Cross brassard.

At Mazatlan, the next port of call, a very serious condition was found to exist because of the close proximity of a large force of constitutionalists, who had already cut off the water supply, destroyed most of the telegraph communication out of Mazatlan, and threatened to attack the town, which, although garrisoned by more than 3,000 federals, could count upon less than one-half of this number of armed men to defend Mazatlan loyally against a determined attack. In view of these conditions, and at the American Consul's request, the "Buford" remained at that port for six days, until relieved by the U. S. S. "California," in order to provide a means of wireless communication with the United States or a place of refuge in case of necessity. In the meantime, the "Buford's" passenger list was increased by seventy-five refuges. On the day of the "California's" arrival Admiral Cowles very kindly sent its band aboard the "Buford," and the refugees enjoyed a most delightful concert for nearly two hours. On several occasions the Red Cross personnel of the "Buford" enjoyed sightseeing tours of Mazatlan, through the courtesy of the American Consulate.

Proceeding north to Altata, a small village of grass huts, the terminal of

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A RELIEF TRAIN OF THE MEXICAN RED CROSS

a short railway, more than a dozen Americans were picked up after a most hazardous journey through more than fifteen miles of rough seas, shoals and breakers. A similarly hazardous voyage of twenty-three miles was avoided by the presence of the U. S. S. "Annapolis" at Topolobampo, which vessel conveyed the refugees to the "Buford" at sea.

At Guaymas, the most northern port of call, twenty-seven refugees were taken aboard with the assistance of the U. S. S. "Maryland," including eight Mexican girl students of an American mission school, who desired to reach their homes in Northern Sonora. By rail from Guaymas their journey home would consume about three hours, but as the railway was not operating, on account of the presence of both federal and constitutionalist forces along its lines, it was necessary for the girls to go by water to San Diego, California, then overland to Arizona and across the border into Sonora, consuming about two weeks for the journey. By courtesy of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, the writer was given a special train and taken to Empalme, across the bay from Guaymas, to meet the Mexican federal general, Ojeda, and the officials of the Mexican Red Cross operating with the General's 3,500 troops. In the Mexican Army there is practically no hospital corps, and it is the general practice to leave the sick and wounded behind, to get along as best they may or to die. One Red Cross physician is stationed at Empalme, with two men who act as nurses, and there is a limited supply of medicines, drugs and bandages, but apparently no facilities for surgical work and no hospital quarters.

After crossing the Gulf of California and finding no refugees at the French town of Santa Rosalie, the "Buford" recrossed to Topolobampo and Altata and picked up a score or more Americans who had arrived since the vessel's previous call. Again crossing the Gulf, five Americans were picked up at La Paz, and the "Buford" headed for San Diego, California, reaching there October 20th. Thanks to the efficient co-operation of the San Diego Chapter of the Red Cross, more than half of the passenger list of 256 were promptly despatched to their homes in various parts of the United States, or given necessary assistance in San Diego. All railroads very kindly granted special rates for the transportation of the refugees, and rendered most valuable assistance in arranging the routes. Sailing the same day from San Diego, the "Buford" reached San Francisco October 22, and discharged the remainder of the passengers the same day. The San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross, and especially Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, attended most efficiently to the care and despatch of the refugees. It should be said, to the credit of the Red Cross officials, that all of the refugees were very appreciative of the prompt and courteous attention received, both at San Diego and at San Francisco.

Much credit is due to Major Lewis for the excellent manner in which he safeguarded the health and sanitation of the ship during the entire voyage. The Red Cross nurses showed exceptional efficiency and zeal, under the most trying circumstances, and worked in perfect harmony with the Army medical establishment.

The "Buford" brought out more than fifty per cent of the total American population at that time in the entire Pacific coast region of Mexico, and it is believed that those who remained behind were fully able to leave Mexico by their own means at any time.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

NO annual meeting of the General Board of the American Red Cross has exceeded in interest and importance that held on December 10, 1913. Both in its showing of things accomplished and in its promise of things to come it was significant of expanding usefulness. Its reports were a striking manifestation of that growing public understanding and confidence without which the Red Cross would be a mere thing of words and paper.

President Wilson presided over the meeting at the afternoon session, and made a brief address, of which a portion is reproduced under "Opinion and Comment."

Most important of all events of the meeting was the announcement that the money necessary to assure the erection of a splendid building, which shall be at once a memorial to the women of the Civil War and a permanent home for the Red Cross, had been subscribed.

Reports submitted showed the busiest year in the history of the Red Cross in the character, magnitude and number of relief operations and in the work of the First Aid Department, while gratifying progress was reported in the growth of the Town and Country Nursing Service. Enrollment of nurses for service in relief of disaster and in the event of war has gone steadily forward, and many nurses made a record for promptness and efficiency under difficult conditions in connection with storm and flood relief operations during the year, as well as at the great reunion of veterans of the Civil War at Gettysburg.

The activities of the Society during the year were shown by reports presented by:

The Central Committee.
Treasurer.
National Relief Board.
International Relief Board.
War Relief Board.
National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.
National Committee on First Aid.
National Committee on Town and Country Nursing.

In addition to the presentation of regular reports, interesting addresses were delivered as follows:

Flood Relief in Dayton, by Dr. Edward T. Devine.

Tornado in Omaha, by Mr. Charles C. Rosewater.

Red Cross First Aid Among Miners, by Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

Town and Country Nursing, by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

The Red Cross Seal, by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

The Volturno Disaster, by Mrs. William K. Draper.

Withdrawal of American Refugees from Mexico, by Mr. Charles Jenkinson.

The reports of the boards and committees will be included in the official report of the year, which, according to the Charter of the Red Cross, is to be submitted each year to the Secretary of War for audit and transmittal to Congress.

MEDALS

On recommendation of the Central Committee, medals in recognition of valuable unremunerated personal service in connection with the Red Cross were awarded as follows:

FLOOD RELIEF, 1913.

Governor James M. Cox, Ohio (gold medal).

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Mr. John H. Patterson, Dayton, Ohio (gold medal).

Mr. Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio (silver medal).

Mr. George W. Lattimer, Columbus, Ohio (silver medal).

Mr. Edward A. Deeds, Dayton, Ohio (silver medal).

Mr. Homer H. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio (silver medal).

Mr. S. O. Richardson, Jr., Toledo, Ohio (silver medal).

BALKAN WAR RELIEF

Mrs. Edith H. Rockhill, Constantinople (gold medal).

Major Clyde S. Ford, Medical Corps, U. S. A. (gold medal).

Mr. John B. Jackson, Bucharest (silver medal).

Mr. Hoffman Philip, Constantinople (silver medal).

Mr. W. W. Peet, Constantinople (silver medal).

TAAL VOLCANO RELIEF

Mr. Hammon H. Buck, Philippine Islands (silver medal).

GENERAL SERVICE

Miss Jane A. Delano, Washington, D. C. (gold medal).

Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A. (gold medal).

Mr. Charles L. Magee, Washington, D. C. (gold medal).

Mr. Lewis E. Stein, Washington, D. C. (silver medal).

Mr. Francis Joseph Mulhall, Washington, D. C. (silver medal).

For especially efficient and faithful service in responsible administrative positions connected with the relief work of the Red Cross certificates of recognition were awarded to the following persons:

Charles Franklin Beckwith, Malta, Ohio.

Johanne Bojesen, New York, N. Y.

Thomas Fowke Cooke, Buffalo, N. Y.

Walter Lee Cosper, Cleveland, Ohio.

James Dunn, Toledo, Ohio.

Ivan Wesley Ellenberger, Zanesville, Ohio.

Edward Thomas Devine, New York, N. Y.

Grace O. Edwards, Dayton, Ohio.

James Louis Fieser, Columbus, Ohio.

Cornelius Lynton Gurney, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Lewis Himes, Baton Rouge, La.

Charles Meredith Hubbard, St. Louis, Mo.

Carrie Luron Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio.

James Frederick Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sherman Colver Kingsley, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Hiram Levin, Baltimore, Md.

Eugene Theodore Lies, Chicago, Ill.

Martin McDonough, Buffalo, N. Y.

William McDonald McGrath, Birmingham, Ala.

Rose John McHugh, Chicago, Ill.

James William Magruder, Baltimore, Md.

Edgar Stanley Martin, Washington, D. C.

Hubert F. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

Hilda Keene Mills, Hamilton, Ohio.

Stephen Poulterer Morris, Denver, Colo.

Robert Gildersleeve Paterson, Columbus, Ohio.

David Coombs Pevton, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Ada H. Rankin, New York, N. Y.

Ralph James Reed, Chicago, Ill.

Amelia Sears, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Eby Sinks, Wheeling, W. Va.

H. Wirt Steele, Baltimore, Md.

Henry Stewart, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Ellis Webster, Chicago, Ill.

Many of the charity organizations which are institutional members of the Red Cross and other similar organizations generously permitted the Red Cross to draw upon their forces of experienced men and women as recruits to the large administrative staff necessary to enable the Red Cross to carry on its very extensive operations in connection with the floods, storms and other disasters requiring Red Cross assistance during the year. Honorable mention was given at the annual meeting to those

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organizations, which have rendered especially valuable service in this manner during the year, as follows:

Charity Organization Society of New York, N. Y.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York, N. Y.

Associated Charities of Boston, Mass.

Society for Organizing Charity, Philadelphia, Pa.

Federated Charities of Baltimore, Md.

Federated Jewish Charities, Baltimore, Md.

Associated Charities, Washington, D. C.

Associated Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.

Associated Charities, Wheeling, W. Va.

Associated Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Associated Charities, Detroit, Mich.

Federated Charities, Toledo, Ohio.

United Charities, Chicago, Ill.

Association of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

Provident Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Associated Charities, Evanston, Ill.

Associated Charities, Des Moines, Iowa.

Rocky Mountain Health Association, Denver, Colo.

Associated Charities, Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Besides the election of officers, vacancies were filled in the Central Committee and the three boards to which are assigned the conduct of the affairs of the Red Cross.

For the year 1914 the official roster is as follows:

President—Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

Vice President—Mr. Robert W. de Forest.

Treasurer — Hon. John Skelton Williams.

National Director—Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell.

Secretary—Mr. Charles L. Magee.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the President of the United States—Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired), Chairman; the Honorable John Bassett Moore, to represent the Department of State; Brigadier General George H. Torney, Surgeon General, U. S. A., to represent the War Department; Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department; the Honorable John Skelton Williams, to represent the Treasury Department, and the Honorable John W. Davis, to represent the Department of Justice.

Elected by the Board of Incorporators — Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Robert W. de Forest, New York, N. Y.; Colonel A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.; Judge W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; Honorable H. Kirke Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Honorable James Tanner, Washington, D. C.

Elected by Delegates—Brigadier General Charles Bird, U. S. A. (retired), Wilmington, Del.; Mr. William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.; Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Honorable Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.; Honorable Charles D. Norton, New York, N. Y.

WAR RELIEF BOARD

Brigadier General George H. Torney, Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chairman; Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., Vice Chairman; Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired); Mrs. Frederick Tice, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Colonel William Cary Sanger, Dr. George M. Kober, Miss Jane A. Delano; Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, Surgeon T. W. Richards, U. S. N.; Mr. Howard Townsend, Major Robert U. Patterson, U. S. A.; Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Colonel John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Hall, Ohio National Guard.

NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman; Mr. John M. Glenn, Vice Chair-

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man; Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired); Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Brigadier General C. A. Devol, U. S. A.; Mrs. John M. Glenn, Colonel John S. Muckle, Miss Mary E. Richmond, Mr. Francis H. McLean, Miss Jane A. Delano, Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Mrs. William K. Draper, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Dr. George M. Kober.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

The Honorable John Bassett Moore, Chairman; Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice Chairman; Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired); Mr. Bernard N. Baker, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Dr. James Brown Scott, Honorable John Barrett, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Senator Elihu Root, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Honorable Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Honorable H. D. Flood, M. C.

Mrs. Edward H. Harriman was elected a member of the Board of Incorporators to fill an existing vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Robert C. Ogden.

The Honorable William Howard Taft was elected an honorary member of the American Red Cross.

REPORT ON THE RELIEF GIVEN TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK OF THE S. S. "VOLTURNO"

MRS. WILLIAM K. DRAPER

(Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Red Cross, December 10, 1913)

THE steamship "Volturno," as we all recall, was burned at sea on October 10, 1913. The news of this horrible disaster was flashed to New York by wireless message, and so great was the interest of the public in the way the news was conveyed and the dramatic manner in which relief was brought to the sinking ship so occupied the minds of the people that I believe a sense of passengers saved, rather than a terror of passengers lost, was uppermost in the public mind. For this reason the contributions received by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross were unusually small as compared to other relief funds.

I was about to take a morning train for Long Island when I was called to the telephone and told by one of the newspapers of this shocking disaster, and then the question was immediately asked, "What is the Red Cross going to do?" I replied that the Red Cross would act at once, and asked to be called again in the course of an hour or more for further information. It was a long half hour before I could get in touch with the officials of the Uranium Line to verify the telephone communication, their own wire being so constantly in demand. I found, however, that I had been correctly informed, and after at once assuring the steamship company of our co-operation I communicated with one of the representatives of our Institutional Member, Mr. W. Frank Persons, of the New

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York Charity Organization Society, who assumed the responsibility of getting our forces to work. Our chairman, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, promptly communicated with Mayor Kline, and on Monday afternoon (a holiday) a full meeting of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee was held, with Mr. de Forest presiding. For this particular disaster Mr. Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration, was added to the committee; also Mr. James H. Matthews, the Mayor's private secretary; Mr. Edward O. Thomas, President of the Uranium Steamship Company; Miss Sadie American, of the Council of Jewish Women, and Mr. Leopold Plaut, President of the United Hebrew Charities.

Mr. W. Frank Persons was made director and Miss Edna J. Wakefield assistant director. The former had active charge of the organization of the work and the co-operation with other agencies who so generously assisted in this piece of work. Mr. Persons was particularly qualified, as, it will be recalled, he was the director of the "Titanic" relief work about a year and a half ago. Miss Wakefield, with assistants, had entire charge of the case work, under the general direction of an advisory committee appointed by the general committee, and consisting of Mrs. John M. Glenn, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Mr. Morris D. Waldman, Mr. A. B. Koukol, and the director, Mr. W. Frank Persons. This committee met often to consider the individual cases, as Miss Wakefield had them ready to report.

There were 562 people on the "Volturno." Of this number 438 were saved, practically all of the passengers being third class. Three hundred and forty-seven of the survivors came to the port of New York on twelve different ships, with two babies still in Rotterdam, who had been detained by illness, to arrive on the thirteenth ship, one of these to go to Minneapolis and the other to Halifax. Ninety-one of the people who were saved were discharged in Quebec and Halifax. We have been in touch with all of these people, as well as those arriving in New York. Their cases have been individually considered and cared for, the same consideration in administering relief being given to them.

The relief fund amounted in all to $6,513.64. To supplement this contribution, in order to carry out the work of relief thought necessary, the committee asked for an appropriation from the American Red Cross Contingent Fund in Washington. This request was promptly complied with, and $5,000 was appropriated.

The first two ships to arrive which brought the largest number of survivors were the "Grosser Kurfuerst" and the "Kroonland." These ships, as well as all the others, were met by our representatives on the dock, the survivors being taken to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. From there they were discharged to relatives or friends, or sent on to their destinations. Many of them remained in our care for quite a long period of time before an appropriate adjustment of their conditions could be made. The young girls went directly from the dock to the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, and from there a careful investigation was made of the destination of each girl, to make quite sure that she was safely delivered to relatives or friends. This was also done for the families and for the men in cases where the friends or relatives did not call in person. Also in all of these cases clothing was given at the Clara de Hirsch Home by the Council of Jewish Women.

The people were finally divided into three groups—"families," "single men" and "single women." In the first group there were 52 cases; in the second, 251, and in the third, 37. Each case was considered separately and relief given according to the individual need, the total amount being $8,239.59 to date. A large part of this money has been given into the hands of other relief agencies for administration, according to the directions given by the committee, thereby assuring the Red Cross and

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the donors to the fund of the best possible disposition of their contributions.

It was decided at a later meeting of the committee that it would not be possible to extend relief to the families in Europe of those who had been lost on board this ship, although the committee fully realized that much suffering might come to those people because of the loss of income which they had expected to receive from the member of the family coming to America to seek his or her fortune.

Approximately twenty children were separated from their families. All of these have been restored except the two remaining in Rotterdam, and they are now on their way to their parents. Nine of these children had to be sent to Chicago and Minneapolis, and Miss Hibbard, an enrolled Red Cross nurse and a worker in the Charity Organization Society, took the responsibility of delivering these children to their parents in these cities. Three of the children arriving in New York were unidentified for some time. The eventual restoration to the parents was in each case touching and almost dramatic. These little waifs were cared for at the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, where it was necessary to quarantine one on account of measles.

Just two months have elapsed. The committee's work is practically completed, and the New York Chapter is glad to record another instance showing the value of our institutional membership.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL

DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

(Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Red Cross, December 10, 1913)

THE part which the Red Cross Christmas Seal has played and is playing in the campaign against tuberculosis can only be appreciated with accuracy when considered with the outlines of that campaign clearly in view.

The organized movement against tuberculosis is relatively simple in its plan. While recognizing the infinite complexity of the social conditions, whose mal-adjustment is perhaps the chief underlying factor in the problem; recognizing fully the obligation to lend all possible aid to the betterment of these conditions, the administration of the campaign has still conceived its specific task to be a direct attack on the disease as such and on the sources of infection.

As a preliminary step toward actual accomplishment, *education* has received the first emphasis. This education has been directed not only at an improved knowledge of public and private hygiene and toward acquainting the people with the simple truths about tuberculosis, but it has been directed particularly toward creating a public sentiment which could appreciate conditions and would support and even demand those measures which expert knowledge and advice might indicate as necessary to results. With our political organization such as it is, this

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enlightened public opinion is an absolute essential if the responsibility for the situation is to be an official one and not left for the suggestive and stimulating but usually less efficient efforts of private philanthropy. This insistence upon official responsibility is made the essential point in our American campaign, and toward its intelligent acceptance by the authorities all efforts are directed. As may easily be appreciated, the attainment of this desired end is difficult, even though ultimately inevitable.

The most effective means of obtaining action in our various States and communities has been the voluntary association for the prevention of tuberculosis. In organizing these societies the local unit is recognized as the essential factor in the situation. Every effort has been made, therefore, to obtain in each community of considerable size an organization embracing the best elements, both medical and lay, which shall charge itself with the task of securing adequate official action in the tuberculosis problem as it presents itself in such community. In many of our commonwealths these organizations can best be brought about through a State society, whose special function becomes one of stimulating local organization, and also, naturally, of securing appropriate State legislation. In other cases the initiative has been local in origin. Where State societies exist these act as co-ordinating agents for the constituent associations within the State borders, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis acts as a clearing house for them all.

It will be seen at once that such organization is but preliminary, and would be entirely futile did it not result in preventive measures of a definite kind. There is, however, no other index equally valuable of the vigor and growth of the anti-tuberculosis movement. Speaking from the national point of view, the organized campaign in the United States is nine years old. In 1905 there were in the country twenty-one of these local societies. Since that time the increase has been so rapid that they now number 1,228. There is no considerable area that does not contain some such center of intelligent action.

Each one of these societies charges itself with a definite program of organized effort. Never losing sight of its chief function as an educational agent, it endeavors to secure appropriate legislation and adequate provision for the treatment of existing cases of this disease. On broad lines, such provision will consist of dispensaries for early diagnosis and as centers for visiting nursing in the homes of the poor; of sanatoria for the treatment of curable cases or those in which the disease can be arrested and the patients returned to a wage-earning capacity; of hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases where there is no hope of cure, but where it is necessary to provide care and comfort and to remove centers of infection from the general population.

While it is obvious that our present national equipment is entirely inadequate, we have now progressed far enough to be able to plan with some confidence the further lines of attack. Of these details it is not necessary for me to speak at this time. I think it will be entirely clear that the essential agency in procuring official action and in insuring wise administration is the organized society, representing all elements in the community and engaging the co-operation of all agencies, public and private, which touch this many-sided problem.

During all these years the most baffling task has been to finance the varied activities of the organized movement in all parts of the country, and it is precisely here that the Red Cross Christmas Seal has brought a support and played a part without which we should now be far behind the point at which we have arrived, and we should not be able to present the optimistic forecast which we are now justified in offering.

In 1908, when the American Red

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Cross issued its tuberculosis stamps for the first time on a national scale, $135,000 was realized from their sale. In 1909 that sum was doubled. In 1910 about $300,000 was received. In 1911 the sale reached $320,000, and last year the high water mark was attained, with sales approximating 40,000,000 seals, or $400,000 for the tuberculosis campaign.

The details of the methods employed in conducting this enterprise have been presented to you before, and are doubtless familiar to you all. It is therefore unnecessary for me to speak in other than somewhat general terms. The principal point is that the money derived from this source shall be devoted to anti-tuberculosis work along lines approved by the national organization. This affords an elasticity and a consequent variety of effort which it would take volumes to describe. In certain States the entire movement is financed by the sale of these seals. In others they contribute a large proportion of the money demanded for the general campaign, while in many communities the proceeds are devoted to specific efforts, such as day camps, open-air schools, visiting nurses, tuberculosis exhibits, etc., etc.

For one who has watched the growth of anti-tuberculosis sentiment from a mere ripple to an irresistible wave, it is impossible to speak without enthusiasm. We have seen States, such as Texas, in which literally no co-ordinated effort was apparent, stimulated by this agency to a point where within two years a State-wide propaganda has been conducted, enlightened and progressive legislation has been enacted, institutions for the care of the tuberculous have been opened, visiting nurses have been installed, and a commonwealth that was lagging far behind in this line of progress is now advancing on even terms with those older States where activity had long been in evidence. In Indiana, where the State Association had been moribund, the Red Cross Seals have given it new life, and a vigorous and intelligent campaign is now in operation. What is true of the States just mentioned holds also for a dozen others, and in practically all of them the anti-tuberculosis efforts have been supported in large measure by these Christmas Seals. During the present year especial attention has been given to the South, and a striking impetus to the anti-tuberculosis movement may confidently be expected in that section. In North Carolina, for example, Red Cross Seals are being sold to-day in 100 towns and cities, representing an unprecedented activity in work of this character. In West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the seals have been distributed to all corners of the States, and vigorous efforts are being made to provide support for the campaign planned for the ensuing year.

On account of the vast extent and variety of the anti-tuberculosis movement, it is impossible to make an accurate statement of the exact percentage of private effort supported by the sale of these seals. Our reports are, however, approximately complete, and we estimate that, excluding public provision and institutions on special foundations, not less than one-half of what might be termed the associational activities conducted by these 1,000 and more organizations are financed by the sale of these holiday seals.

In laying stress on this vital financial function, we should not lose sight of that other great service which they render. They are one of the most effective educational agents yet discovered. Distributed this year to the number of nearly 110,000,000, and with at least 100,000 workers in the field, these little messengers are carrying the gospel of health and right living with a breadth of range and a power of penetration unrivaled in effectiveness. Were there no other considerations, they would justify the expenditure of energy, time and money on this ground alone.

And now may I say just a word as to the general outlook? In spite of the incompleteness of the vital sta-

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tistics of the country, we have enough trustworthy information to know that tuberculosis is on the decline. In spite of the fact that increasing knowledge not only confirms but makes more apparent the appalling menace offered by tuberculosis, the mortality curve is distinctly reassuring.

It would be unjustifiable to explain the improving conditions as a result of specific anti-tuberculosis measures. There can be little doubt that the decline is correlated with the general improvement in public health and hygiene which has characterized the last thirty years. We ought to remember, however, that in this public health movement the campaign against tuberculosis has been a leading factor, and in the difficult years through which we have just passed the National Red Cross has played an indispensable part, and rendered a service which it is a privilege and pleasure to acknowledge here today.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

HONORABLE LAFAYETTE YOUNG

DURING the past summer I visited the Balkan states. I entered Servia immediately after the beginning of the second war. All through Servia there were evidences of military activity. I found forty-three hospitals in the city of Belgrade, containing, all told, probably 20,000 men suffering from gun-shot wounds. Large numbers had not had their wounds dressed since leaving the field hospital. Their sufferings were great. Their wounds were being dressed, but without anaesthetics. These strong men never flinched when their wounds were probed—wounds that were already festering and giving out a bad odor. All the schools and other public buildings, including one sugar refinery, in Belgrade, were in use as hospitals.

I visited the headquarters of the Servian Red Cross, and found many thousands of dollars worth of supplies for sick and wounded; also competent men and women in charge. Traveling to the interior, at Nisch, some 160 miles south of Belgrade, I found fully 25,000 additional wounded men in the condition first above described. There were four American surgeons at Nisch. They were Dr. R. J. Behan, Pittsburgh; Dr. F. S. McKinney, Illinois; Dr. Benj. Jabbus, New York, and Dr. Herbert Rosencrans, Los Angeles. These men were working without the instruments necessary, and American Consul Maddin Summers obtained $400.00 from distinguished Americans, temporarily in Berlin, and with that sum the American doctors were furnished with surgical instruments.

These wounded men are only a sample of what might be found in Belgravia, Greece and Macedonia. That this war on the part of all engaged in it was brutal might as well be admitted. There were certainly evidences of the mutilation of the wounded on the part of Bulgaria, and I have no doubt the other combatants were equally guilty. The war upon the part of the allies against Turkey was the most brutal of modern times. Those engaged were fighting with all

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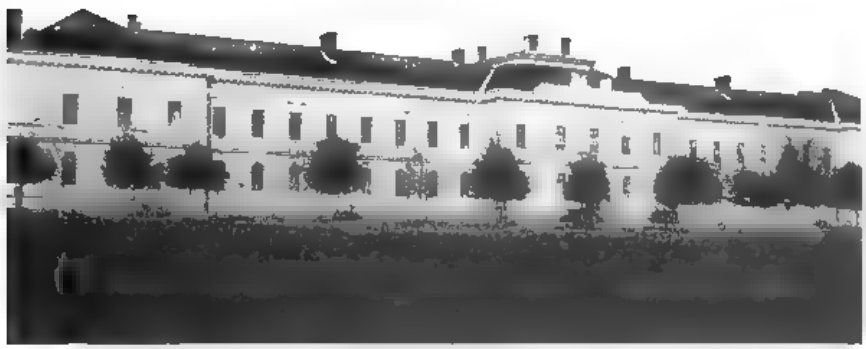
the brutality of the middle ages with the weapons of the twentieth century.

There will be great suffering among the poor peasants during the winter. Harvests were not gathered. I saw wheat and oats rotting in the fields. The European nations responsible for Balkan conditions must send relief during the winter months. The Balkan peasants will take care of themselves so soon as they get a chance. They are an industrious, unemotional people. If they had patriotic leadership, there would be no wars among them. Whenever any Balkan state has had a patriotic king or ruler of any kind the people have prospered. Now the Balkan Peninsula is a land of widows, orphans and cripples.

It was a cheap war. The soldiers are paid nothing, receive no pensions, seldom have tents to sleep in, more seldom have uniforms. They fight as peasants in peasant garb, while the women and children herd the flocks and spin and knit. I saw thousands of mittens and socks at the Red Cross headquarters which had been knitted and furnished free by the wives and daughters of Servian peasants. In the hospitals I saw Servian high school girls from the best families taking care of the wounded men who had been so neglected that the task was anything but delicate. The weather is cold in the Balkan Peninsula, and the siege of Adrianople, a little more than a year ago, was in snow a foot deep, and the losses were heartbreaking.

I had difficulty in getting into the Balkan states and more difficulty getting out. If I had had with me a certificate of membership in the American Red Cross, I would have had much less trouble. They received my unsupported word that I was a member, greatly to my advantage. Consul Summers and his wife at Belgrade deserve the thanks of humanity for the work they unselfishly performed during both the first and second wars.



ONE OF FOUR HOSPITALS UNDER THE CHARGE OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AT BELGRADE SERVIA

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AMERICAN RED CROSS ORPHANAGE, PALMI, ITALY

REPORT BY COLONEL GEORGE M. DUNN, U. S. A.

MILITARY ATTACHE, AMERICA EMBASSY, ROME

AFTER the earthquake disaster in Southern Italy, in December, 1908, the American Red Cross contributed $250,000 for the endowment of an orphan asylum or agricultural colony for boys bereft of their parents by that calamity.

After some delay the orphanage was completed and ready for occupancy October 9th of this yea.. Our Ambassador to Italy was asked to be present on that date to represent the American people. It happened that he had not then presented his letters of credence to the King, and his date for audience with the King followed so soon after the 9th of October that he could not be present and asked Colonel George M. Dunn, Military Attache at Rome, to go to Palmi, in Calabria, the place where the orphanage was built, to represent him.

Colonel Dunn's report follows:

Report of Colonel George M. Dunn, Military Attache, to the American Ambassador.

October 12, 1913.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,
Rome.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to report that, acting upon your instructions to represent you at the opening of the American Red Cross Orphan Asylum at Palmi, Calabria, I left Rome at 2 o'clock p. m., October 8th, and making a close train connection at Naples, I arrived at Palmi at 7:20 a. m., the 9th. I was met at the station at Palmi by

Dott. Giovanni Tafuri, Royal Commissary at Palmi;

Monsignor Morabito, Presidente del Sotto, comitato di Palmi;

Onorevole Professore Francesco Durante, Senatore del Regno, membro del Comitato Centrale, Rome;

Onorevole Avy. Comm. Bruno Chimarri, Presidente del Comitato di Vigilanza del Patronato Regina Elena, Roma;

who escorted me by automobile to the asylum.

The town lies some two-and-a-half miles from the station on the top of the hill. My first impression on entering the place was a vivid recollection of San Francisco after the fire—cantonments of small frame houses with corrugated iron roofs, still occupied by the people whose houses were destroyed five years ago. The business streets have very many gaps containing piles of rubbish and building materials where once stood seemingly substantial structures, and I learned that in this village of sixteen thousand inhabitants, six hundred lives were lost.

I found the Orphan Asylum a substantial and well constructed building with accommodations for one hundred orphan boys. Over the door is written in English, "American Red Cross Orphan Asylum." The dormitories, offices, etc., are contained in wings—three—extending from the main building, so that every room and dormitory is exposed fully to air and light. The bath and toilet arrangements are very complete, the lecture rooms commodious, and the linen presses and clothes closets filled with linen and boys' clothes, outerwear and underwear, hats, etc. A completely equipped establishment.

The asylum is situated about the center of a tract of land consisting

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of twenty hectares (49,420 acres), all in grape vines and olive trees in a high state of cultivation. As it is the object of the institution to give the beneficiaries a course in scientific farming as well as an elementary education, the site could not have been better selected. In fact, the site is a beautiful one on a wide ridge commanding the views of a large, fertile valley inward, and looking out over the sea and on the entrance to the Straits of Messina.

At present there are but thirteen boys, just arrived from a colonna

AMERICAN RED CROSS ORPHANAGE PALMI ITALY

established by the American Red Cross immediately after the disaster, at San Ferdinando, on the estate of Marchesa di San Ferdinando.

The exercises commenced at 10:30 and were presided over by Dott. Giovanni Tafuri, Royal Commissary of Palmi, the acting mayor of the town. All the leading citizens were present, and a banquet-luncheon was served.

I was very much impressed by the sincere feeling of appreciation and gratitude that all showed and felt, and surely eloquently and fully expressed.

Telegrams were read from Her Majesty, Queen Elena, who has taken a keen interest in the institution, and and his wife take a most sincere interest in this work, and their intelligent assistance and experience in Raepini, president of the lady patronesses.

Also there were present the Marchesa di San Ferdinando, Deputy in Parliament, his wife, Donna Anna Colonna, Marchesi di San Ferdinando and his two daughters. After the function they kindly took me to their villa for dinner. It is on his estate that was established a colonna for fifty orphan boys and fifty orphan girls, and from which were recruited the first lot of boys (13) for the asylum at Palmi. Both the Marchesa from Contessa Gabriella Spalletto educating and training the boys in scientific farming will be of great assistance to the management at Palmi.

Certainly the asylum is the model institution of that character in Southern Italy, and the Red Cross Society of America can well feel proud of the work they have accomplished and rest assured that the money has been wisely expended and that the asylum will be ably administered.

It is needless for me to add that the most flattering consideration and courtesy was shown to me as your representative, and the one regret was—the universal regret—that you could not have been present in person.

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FLOODS IN TEXAS

ERNEST P. BICKNELL

NATIONAL DIRECTOR, AMERICAN RED CROSS

IN the latter part of November and early in December excessive rains caused unprecedented floods in the Brazos, Colorado and other rivers of Southeastern Texas. A very large territory of rich lowlands was submerged, many lives were lost and damage to property was estimated as high as $10,000,000. Beside the farm losses, several populous towns were flooded, among them Waco, Bryan, San Antonio, Navasota and Bay City.

With its usual promptness, the War Department sent officers and supplies of rations, tents, blankets, etc., from its nearest posts and depots. Major Krauthoff was in charge of army emergency relief operations. Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas also took prompt relief action, making a personal visit to the flooded country and detailing a number of officers of the Texas National Guard to take charge of relief operations at strategic points.

The American Red Cross early offered its help in money and service. To this Governor Colquitt replied that no help from outside the State was required. A day or two later, however, as the devastation of the flood increased, the Governor telegraphed the Red Cross that its original proposal to send $1,000 would be acceptable. As reports showing the serious extent of the flood had continued to reach Washington, the Red Cross responded by sending the Governor $2,000 instead of the $1,000 at first offered. A little later an additional contribution of $3,000 was sent by the Red Cross. Governor Colquitt thereupon telegraphed the Red Cross that no further contributions would be needed, and in subsequent communications reasserted this position.

In accordance with its custom on the occurrence of a serious disaster, the Red Cross sent a special representative to Texas to personally survey the conditions caused by the flood and to offer his services, if desired, in organizing and directing relief operations. Mr. W. M. McGrath, who represented the Red Cross in this instance, visited all sections of the flooded territory and conferred with Governor Colquitt, Colonel Krauthoff and numerous local relief committees. At Houston a meeting was held, attended by representatives from twelve counties in the flooded district, and from the relief committees of Houston and Galveston. After reports had been presented from all sections represented; it was found to be the general opinion that a careful study should be made of the situation, with a view to establishing a systematic effort to help the small independent farmers to reestablish themselves. Reports indicated that many of this class of farmers had lost all household goods, all farm animals and implements, and were without sufficient credit to make a new start unaided.

The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the Houston General Relief Committee, which organized by electing Mr. J. F. Wolters chairman. The committee at once requested that Mr. McGrath, who has had extensive experience in flood relief operations, be permitted to remain and give the work the benefit of his help. This request was granted, and immediate measures were taken to combine isolated relief efforts, to concentrate various relief

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funds, and in general to place the entire movement on a businesslike and efficient basis.

With the movement which led to the organization of the Houston General Relief Committee, Governor Colquitt was not in accord. He maintained that the amount of relief actually needed was much less than estimated by the Houston Committee; that the extensive land owners should take care of their tenants who had suffered from the flood, and that the relief machinery created in the National Guard, under the Governor's own direction, was sufficient for all needs. The Houston Committee maintained that after the planters had cared for their tenants a large number of small independent farmers would remain in destitution unless given substantial help.

Efforts to bring about a consolidation of the relief forces centering in Houston with the Governor's forces were fruitless, as were efforts to establish a working co-operation or to agree upon a division of territory. Advances were made by the Houston Committee, but were declined by the Governor, who was convinced that there existed no need or occasion for action by that committee, and that a further prolongation of relief distribution was unnecessary.

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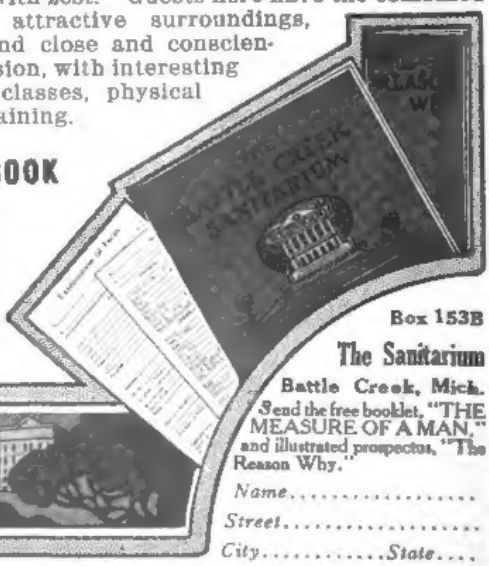

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